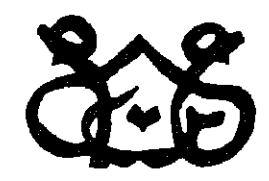


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Ministers review relations

TAIF, July 27 (R) — Saudi Arabian and British ministers Sunday discussed ways to improve bilateral relations soured by the recent airing of the British television film *Death of a Princess*.

The official Saudi Press Agency said Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hurd met in Taif. Their hour-long meeting also covered a review of the Middle East situation and some international issues.

Hurd arrived in Taif from Jeddah Sunday and is the first senior British official to visit the Kingdom since Saudi Arabia froze its ambassadorial links with Britain over the film.

Saudi Arabia ordered out British Ambassador James Craig, postponed the accreditation of its ambassador to Britain. A British Embassy statement in Jeddah Saturday said Hurd's visit was by mutual agreement.

The British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has strongly criticized the film, and said that in his opinion it should not have been shown.

There are about 20,000 British subjects working in Saudi Arabia, which at present is the Arab world's biggest market for foreign business. British exports to Saudi Arabia have been running at about one billion sterling (about \$2.4 billion) annually. The Saudi Press Agency said Hurd would be the dinner guest of Prince Saud Sunday night.

OPEC panel meets

TAIF, July 27 — OPEC's long-term strategy committee began a five-day meeting in Taif Sunday, the official Saudi Press Agency said. Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is chairing the meeting of experts from Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Venezuela, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

The 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) set up the committee, which for the past two years has been working on a long-term OPEC strategy regarding oil prices and production and OPEC's relations with developing and developed nations.

At a special ministerial-level meeting in Taif last May the committee accepted in general a report its experts had prepared. But three member countries, Iran, Algeria and Libya, registered reservations on the report's long-term pricing formula, an official communiqué then said.

The report had recommended a floor price for crude oil adjustable quarterly and indexed to inflation, exchange rates, and real GNP growth in the OECD nations.

The dissenting member states wanted the price escalation formula to include an inflation index based on imported inflation and GNP growth in OPEC and not OECD states. According to the communiqué, the report was submitted to a meeting of OPEC ministers of foreign affairs, finance and oil charged with preparing for an OPEC summit conference in Baghdad in early November.

Hussein flies to Paris for talks with Giscard

AMMAN, July 27 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan left here Sunday for Paris for talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and other senior officials.

His two days of talks are expected to cover the latest Middle East developments, international issues of common interest and bilateral relations, officials here said.

The king is due to leave for West Germany on Tuesday and will later visit Austria for similar talks with the leaders of both countries, the officials added.

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Waldheim calls for Palestinian state

UNITED NATIONS, July 27 (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state when speaking at a dinner given by the Arab League Friday night. Other guests said.

Andrew Young, who resigned last August as U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. after a row over his unauthorized contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was among those present.

One guest said Arab League representative at the U.N., Clovis Maksoud, was so pleased by Waldheim's strong pro-Arab position that he asked for a transcript of the statement and planned to distribute this verbatim.

There was no immediate reaction by U.N. officials to the account of Waldheim's remarks, said to have included a reiteration of his view that the PLO must be brought into peace negotiations and his endorsement of Palestinian self-determination. Israel strongly rejects both propositions.

The General Assembly, which began an emergency special session on the Palestinian question last Tuesday, is expected to adopt a resolution early next week calling for total, unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands, including the Palestinian areas, occupied since the June, 1967 war, and the creation of a separate Palestinian state.

Diplomatic sources said the vote for the resolution, tabled last night in the names of some 30 nonaligned and Communist members, was bound to be overwhelming.

The European Economic Community members were expected to abstain, despite a strong appeal by the United States that they join that country in opposing the text.

Israel has already called the special session illegal and declared that any resolution adopted would be invalid. It was not clear whether this meant that Israel might not participate in the voting.

Israeli policies have been under almost continuous attack during the debate, with few delegates advocating even a case for the Jewish state's national security. Gaston Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg and representative of the European Community states, was among these few.

Boutros Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said in the assembly Friday that the Arab rejectionist states and Israel had much in common.

He called Israel's plan to make a united Jerusalem its national capital of flagrant violation of international law and accused the Israelis of "greedy ambitions, inflexibility and anachronistic and fanatical arguments."

Lebanese fueds dash hopes for new cabinet

BEIRUT, July 27 (R) — A week of assassinations, simmering feuds, abductions and bitter fighting Sunday appeared to have dashed all immediate hope of forming government of national unity in Lebanon.

Political sources said the entrenched positions and conflicting demands of the factions involved had scotched efforts to assemble what was dubbed here "a cabinet of activists."

Veteran Muslim politician Takiyeddine Solh, 71 was given the task last weekend by President Elias Sarkis of forming a new cabinet of parliamentary chiefs and political leaders.

The idea was to bring representatives of Lebanon's hostile and heavily-armed factions into the government in a bid to end five years of sectarian violence in this war-shattered country.

But the week that started with a marked mood of optimism in political circles ended in bloodshed as fighting broke out Saturday in the historic city of Baalbeck during a funeral procession for Riad Taha, assassinated head of the Lebanese Press Association.

Security sources said 10 persons were killed and more than 15 injured in the fighting between supporters of the pro-Iranian movement Amal and pro-Israeli Baathists.

Taha, 53, the second prominent Lebanese journalist to be murdered here this year, was killed by gunmen, who riddled his car with bullets in West Beirut on Wednesday.

The incidents have boosted tensions here, already running high in the wake of a military strike earlier this month by the right-wing Phalangist Party which effectively seized almost total control of the country's Christian sectors in an attack on the rival National Liberals. The apparently abortive attempt to form a government of national unity is a major reversal for President Sarkis, who has been pressing for a cabinet of activists since announcing a 14-point declaration of principles for building entente last March.

Political sources said that Solh, a former premier in the period before the 1975-76 civil war, would now be forced to try to form a cabinet of parliamentarians and technocrats similar to that of outgoing Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

Sadat studies message on Jerusalem

CAIRO, July 27 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is studying a message from King Hassan of Morocco, in which the king called on him to adopt a firm attitude against an Israeli bill to make Jerusalem its capital, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

In his message King Hassan, writing as chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference's committee on Jerusalem, said a firm attitude by Egypt "would enable us all to embrace again Egypt, its people and its president, because the present separation is painful for all Muslims and Arabs."

Most Arab countries broke off relations with Egypt following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March last year.

Egypt has condemned the Israeli bill on Jerusalem and President Sadat suspended autonomy negotiations with Israel when it was first presented to the Knesset (Israeli parliament) in May. The negotiations have since resumed.

In Cairo, the MENA said in one-paragraph report that Sadat is studying Hassan's appeal. Foreign ministry officials deferred comment.

Kuwait purges police force

KUWAIT, July 27 (R) — Twenty-eight officers have been retired in a major shake-up of Kuwait's police force Saturday night in an attempt to check the deteriorating security situation in the Gulf country.

The action was taken by Interior Minister Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, who last week publicly blamed the security forces of inaction in connection with recent incidents in Kuwait.

The retired officers included three colonels, nine Lt. colonels, 12 majors, five captains and one lieutenant.

Earlier this month a bomb blast killed two persons and wrecked the printing presses of *Al-Rai Al-Aam* newspaper.

Last April, unknown gunmen tried to kill Iranian Foreign Minister Saadegh Ghotbzadeh when he was visiting Kuwait. Later the Iran Air office was bombed and rocket-propelled grenades were fired at the Iranian embassy.

The government has so far reported no arrests in connection with any of these incidents. The interior minister said last Wednesday that a fifth column in contact with countries hostile to the Arab world was operating in Kuwait.

Shah's greed sparked revolt

By Thomas Kent
Associated Press

Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's regime — one of the richest, best-armed and best-policed in the Middle East — collapsed in an orgy of political battling and street violence whose waves still rock Iran.

Leftist students, liberal intellectuals, right-wing Muslim mullahs and millions of ordinary Iranians all joined in the movement to topple the Shah, regal leader since 1941; modernizer and a major U.S. ally in the Middle East.

Unity

In contrast to struggles that broke out later among various groups opposed to the Shah, unity among anti-Shah forces was almost complete at the time of the Feb. revolution.

Thousands of school children poured out of classes to burn portraits of the monarch and engage in running battles with the police and the imperial army. Young zealots in the crowd, demanding the right to die as Islamic martyrs, bared their chests to advancing military units.

Western support of the Shah was also a top target of the monarch's enemies, led by Muslim religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, exiled in Paris. Anti-Shah rioters burned pictures of President Carter as they chanted "Death to the American Shah" and some foreigners in Tehran were physically attacked.

Rioting

As rioting filled the streets, many intellectual Iranians sought out Westerners to explain the root of the revolution. They insisted that Westerners had never understood that the Shah was "Iran's Hitler," and that Iranian activists considered him just as inhuman as Europeans considered the leader of the Third Reich.

Washington expresses sympathy

Death means no change to Iran

WASHINGTON, July 27 (Agencies) — Hours after the Shah died, the Carter administration issued a terse statement Sunday which expressed sympathy for his family but made no mention of the monarch's longtime alliance with the United States or the ongoing hostage crisis in his native land.

The formal "U.S. government statement" released by the State Department declared that the Shah's death "marks the end of an era in Iran, which all hope will be followed by peace and stability." The statement contained virtually no word of praise for the Shah, though it noted that "he led his country at a time when profound changes were taking place."

Here is the complete statement:

"We have been informed that the former Shah has died in Cairo. The President and Mrs. Carter are sending their personal condolences to the Shah's family. At this time of great personal grief for the members of the Shah's family, they deserve sympathy and an atmosphere of tranquility."

Ambassador (Alfred) Atherton has been asked to deliver the Carters' condolences. The Shah was the leader of Iran for an exceptionally long period of time — 38 years.

"History will record that he led his country at a time when profound changes were taking place. His death marks the end of an era in Iran, which all hope will be followed by peace and tranquility."

TEHRAN, July 27 (R) — The death of the deposed Shah of Iran will not make any difference to Iran's relations with the United States at present or the fate of the American hostages, a presidential spokesman said Sunday.

Spokesman Hussein Navab told Reuters: "Since the Shah's death was predictable, it won't change anything. Concerning Iranian-American relations and the hostages, it won't have any considerable effect." The spokesman added: "Or reaction cannot be anything extraordinary. America has always endorsed its previous moves against Iran."

The people of Iran were informed officially of the death of the former Shah Sunday with the words: "The bloodshaker of the century is dead."

The state radio broke into its regular programming with the news about 90 minutes after news agencies first flashed word from Cairo, where the ex-monarch was being treated for cancer. After briefly reading wire service reports, the radio resumed its normal scheduling. The official Iranian news agency Pars had carried the report nearly an hour before the radio announcement.

Mousavi Garmarudi, another spokesman for President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, in one of the first reactions to the Shah's death said, "For us he has been dead for years. His death cannot be anything exciting."

The fate of the U.S. hostages has been delegated by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini to the Majlis, which is due to debate it at some unspecified future date. Bani-Sadr has said several times that the hostage issue was separate from that of the Shah, and depended on an admission by Washington of past wrongdoing in Iran.

The radical Muslim students who seized the U.S. embassy here last Nov. 4, taking 50

Shah dies in Cairo

CAIRO, July 27 (AP) — The 60-year-old deposed Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi died Sunday morning at Maadi Military Hospital near Cairo, the Egyptian government said.

Medical sources at the hospital told Reuters that the Shah died at 1017 local (0817 GMT). Circulation problems, low blood pressure and a high fever were the immediate causes of death, they said.

President Anwar Sadat, who defied Middle East opinion by offering the deposed monarch sanctuary in Egypt, canceled a major speech he was to deliver in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria Sunday night.

Minutes after his death, the ex-Shah's emaciated body was removed from his sickroom overlooking the River Nile to the hospital's refrigerated mortuary, hospital officials said.

As journalists and television crews descended on hospital in the southern Cairo suburbs, extra police were called in and newsmen were barred from the grounds.

He is expected to be buried at the El Rifai Mosque here where the body of his father, Reza Shah, lay for some years after he died in exile in South Africa. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is expected to attend the funeral.

Sadat is at present in Alexandria. When he heard of the death of "my friend" he canceled the speech he was due to make to celebrate the "July 23" revolution, as well as planned celebrations.

Only hours before he died, one of the physicians treating the Shah, said Pahlavi had lapsed into "a very critical state" following a sudden hemorrhage from an abscess of the pancreas.

The surgeon, who asked not to be identified, said Pahlavi's temperature had climbed to 104 degrees, and he was in a state of "semi-shock because of the bleeding."

However, the physician said Pahlavi had been "fully conscious" at 4 a.m. local time, and his condition at that time "was stable."

There was no immediate indication of the exact cause of the Shah's death, although the deposed monarch had been fighting a losing battle with lymphatic cancer for seven years.

Pahlavi entered the Maadi Military Hospital, June 27 with a high fever and chest pains. Three days later doctors drained a quart of liquid that had accumulated under the diaphragm from the abscessed pancreas. The buildup had been hampering his breathing.

The team of Egyptian and French surgeons treating the former Iranian monarch had left the incision open, and inserted tubes to continue drainage and cleansing.

The surgeon said bleeding began suddenly Saturday night from the "locale of the abscess" which had been reportedly totally clean and healing well over the past week. The abscess reportedly resulted from surgery at the same hospital last March to remove the Shah's cancerous spleen.

The Shah's lymphatic cancer had forced removal of his spleen and gallbladder and had spread to his liver. In addition, the chemical treatments used to reduce the cancer, also cut down his body's white blood cells, stripping it of its natural defense against infection.

The deposed monarch arrived in Egypt on March 24 on what was to be the last stop in an exile that began in the tumult of the Iranian revolution, in January 1979.

After months of agitation and street rioting, the Shah left his homeland in January, fleeing the militant Islamic revolutionaries who demanded his ouster after nearly two decades on Iran's Peacock throne.

Pahlavi fled first to Egypt and then an island in the Bahamas before taking up residence in Mexico. However, he then returned to Cairo at the invitation of Sadat.

Hostages, declined immediate comment on the Shah's death. A spokesman said they would hold a meeting to discuss the news and would declare their views later.

The students have always demanded the extradition of the Shah to face trial in Iran and the return of his wealth overseas, as conditions for freeing the hostages. The students have suggested in the past that if the Shah was to die, they would consider the U.S. government responsible.

Continued on page 2



Continued on page 2

وادی القمر

استجابة للرجبة الملكية الكريمة
وتفقد القدرات حكومتنا الرشيدة

إلى
بين يديك
طالع الصفحات الداخلية
لعرفة كافة التفاصيل

مع تحية
مفقا

والف مبروك سلفا !!

For Islamic Welfare Society

Salman initiates third hospital

RIYADH, July 27 (SPA) — Riyadh governor Prince Salman laid the foundation stone of a new hospital in the capital, the third of its kind in a week.

Last week Prince Salman, also chairman of the Islamic Welfare Society, placed the foundation stones of two similar hospitals in Mecca and Medina. The three hospitals will treat needy patients free of charge, but will charge those who can afford the treatment.

All the funds collected by the society, which amounts to SR600 million for the three

Jeddah slates road projects

JEDDAH, July 27 (SPA) — Jeddah Municipality has announced several road projects under a SR100 million allocation for their implementation.

The projects include additional parking lots to be constructed, the completion of the ring road at Arafat and parking lots at Muzdalefa to be expanded. Muhammad Abdullah, director of Jeddah's road department said Saturday that five parking lots at the entrance of Mecca also are under construction at an estimated cost SR200 million. All these projects will be open to the public by the coming of the pilgrimage season, he added.

The official also said that within a few months the first part of Al-Sharqia 1,200 meter bridge project will be completed. In addition, work in part II of the Jeddah-Medina dual carriage road project has begun. Part II will cover a 20 kilometer distance at a cost of SR128 million.

Reform board approves hospital reorganization

TAIF, July 27 (SPA) — The Administrative Reform Board has approved a project presented by the Administrative Reform Committee to reorganize King Faisal Specialist Hospital and improve its medical standards.

The decision was adopted Saturday when the board met under Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation and vice chairman of the board. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil, the minister of finance and national economy; Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer; Sheikh Muhammad Al-Milhem, state minister and Cabinet member; Sheikh Turki Al-Sudairi, the head of the Civil Service General Board; and Dr. Muhammad Al-Tawil, director of the Public Administration Institute and secretary of the board.

After the meeting, Dr. Tawil said that the project will now be submitted to the chairman of the board Crown Prince Fahd for final ratification and instructions.

hospitals, have been donated by the public. Donations came in the form of cash or land sites, and ranged from a few riyals to SR40 million in cash in one instance.

As he placed the stone Prince Salman said he was grateful to the big and the small donors alike. He was particularly touched by a Sudanese donor who pledged to pay ten per cent of his small salary for a whole year.

The society, formed last year at the urging of Prince Salman is well-known for patronizing charitable organizations and projects, will build hospitals and clinics in Saudi Arabia and later in other Islamic countries.

During the ceremony he received a number of checks from donors including one for SR2 million from a person who did not

saudi comment

By Samir Shamma
Al Medina

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has made the public partners in the shares of capitals of most banks in the Kingdom. Of those buying shares, there are medium level people, some officials and also some petty shareholders. In this way, every bank has a wide base of shareholders from different categories of people.

Leaving aside three small banks, which have their special positions, there are two major banks SAMA should have allowed the general public to take shares in their capitals. In this way, all the banks would have been treated on equal basis.

It will be in the interest of these banks to bring themselves on an equal basis with other banks in their various organizational setup, and let their present shareholders have new members from the public who are enthusiastically awaiting to do business with them. They are keen to consider themselves as owners of shares in those banks and to get annual dividends on their shares.

We would expect SAMA to hasten to take similar measures towards these banks as it has taken in regard to other banks. After all, the state helps all, including banks, bankers and the citizens.

prayer times

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.34	4.26	4.00
Ishraq	5.59	5.49	5.28
Dhuhr	12.32	12.34	12.07
Assr	3.51	4.01	3.31
Maghreb	7.04	7.09	7.40
Isha	9.04	9.09	8.40

want his or her name made public.

Two others donated SR1 million each. Profits made from operating the hospitals will be distributed among the poor of the country, he said.

17 countries to take part in Koran contest

KUALA LUMPUR, July 27 (SPA) — Seventeen countries, including Saudi Arabia, have agreed to participate in the Koran reading competition to be held here at the end of August.

Contest Committee Chairman Nasser Ismail said that other Islamic states also are expected to forward their approval. Quoted by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA), which is based in Jeddah, Ismail also said that a special center for the translation of the meanings of the Holy Koran and the interpretation of the Holy Book will be set up within the Kuala Lumpur Islamic Center. The center will open its doors before the end of this year, he added.

Continued from page one

Outside the Majlis (Parliament), a deputy from southeastern Iran, a young Mullah (clergyman) in a white turban, said the Shah's illness and hospitalization was an American plot.

"This will change nothing. If the U.S. does not return his wealth, then the hostages would be tried he said.

Other street reactions to the news ranged from delighted calls for celebrations to tears from a grieving monarchist.

"This is wonderful, tonight we shall dance," said a laborer.

"My biggest wish was for the Shah to die," remarked a woman in a black chador, backed up by a soldier who said the man who sat on the peacock throne for 38 years had caused 70,000 Iranian deaths.

Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg expressed his sorrow Sunday over the death of the deposed Shah. "I can only regret that he had to die not in his country, also as a human being (I am sorry) for what he had to go through," Burg told reporters after a meeting of the cabinet.

Government officials said Israel will be represented at the funeral by its ambassador to Cairo, Eliahu Ben Elissar.

One post-office worker, while reacting with glee to the news nevertheless said he was angry because "now we can't try him."

A foreign ministry spokesman said, "We have no special view, but everyone is happy."

Pollution a growing concern

Directorate studying air quality standards

By Jacqueline Elmaleh

JEDDAH, July 27 — For the past three years, under a directive of Crown Prince Fahd, the General Directorate of Meteorology has been working to develop environmental standards for the country. The organization to oversee this work has been established in the current five-year plan as the Meteorological and Environmental Protection Administration.

The task outlined for the group of dedicated scientists of MEPA is one of collecting and analyzing data, and putting alternative solutions to the policy makers.

The key in getting this program on the road is Dr. Abdulbar Al-Gain, Deputy Director General of the meteorological directorate, who has been with the department for twenty-five years. Born in Medina, Dr. Al-Gain began his career as a weather observer and forecaster. At the same time he continued his studies abroad. It was while he was working for his masters at the University of Utah that Al-Gain did research into diffusion and became interested in air quality. Diffusion is the basis for understanding air pollution. Today air pollution is one of the most prevalent concerns of the meteorological directorate.

Dr. Al-Gain spoke to Arab News about air quality in the Kingdom and the measures being taken to protect the environment and the general health and welfare of the citizens.

The first step by the directorate was to develop general environmental standards for the Kingdom and specific standards for ambient air quality and air pollution sources.

"Developing standards is a great responsibility," explained Al-Gain. "Environmental issues are politically, economically and socially sensitive, they are all pervasive and involve the activities of each and every one of us. There must be a dialogue with the vested interests in the country, both industry and the individual citizen. Our role as a neutral organization is one of honest brokers, to see that standards developed will not unwarrantedly hamper the growth of the country and at the same time maintain a long term view of what our environment should be."

To develop air quality standards background information is required. In the last few years the department has gone through the process of studying the standards of the industrialized countries around the globe as well as those laid out by the World Health Organization. These standards have been enhanced taking into consideration local data and a final draft for air quality for the Kingdom has been produced.

The task was initially tackled by making measurements of air quality in different cities and regions in the country. These studies were published in an annual environmental report produced by the directorate. The principal purpose of the measurement program initiated by Al-Gain was to locate areas of significant air pollution concentrations.



Dr. Abdulbar Al-Gain

The report indicates several potential problem areas. Ozone concentrations were found to be significantly high in the eastern coastal regions of Dhahran and Jubail, but were generally lower in the vicinity of Jeddah and Riyadh. Increased percentages of sulphur dioxide were found where there were no identifiable sources with maximum concentrations in the town of Sufwa located downwind of the Ras Tanura refinery on the east coast. Carbon monoxide levels were predictably high where samples were taken in the downtown traffic areas of Jeddah and Riyadh. The report suggested the need for significant further investigations.

"Air pollution is a meteorological problem," related Al-Gain. "There are certain unique characteristics in this climate such as heat and solar radiation which may effect a reaction on pollutants in the air. Because the standards that have been created are dynamic, they may change with new facts, data and technology."

One specific area of contention in Jeddah is the industrial estate which includes the oil refinery. The problem here has been partly solved by zoning, the estate being situated south of the city in a non-residential area. But as Al-Gain points out this does not allow for wind changes.

"As long as the wind is from a north western direction we're doing fine with most of the pollutants going to the other

side of the city. One of MEPA's jobs will be to predict wind changes. In this sense it will get in touch with the authorities to modify their practices for several hours or so."

The industrial sectors of the country — especially Jubail, Yanbu, Petromin and the Red Sea Commission have been very forthcoming in their dialogue with MEPA according to Al-Gain. There has also been much consultation with the other concerned parties such as the Ministry of Health and the municipalities who believe in stringent policies. The resulting final draft of the standards should be promulgated in the next few months.

The standards will be used as a basis for planning, designing and operating new facilities during the next few years. New establishments will have to give an environmental impact statement before they receive an operating license. The standards will also govern the operation of existing facilities. The mandate of MEPA will be one of consultation and monitoring.

One problem peculiar to the environment of Saudi Arabia is wind blown dust and sand. In Jeddah, adding to this dilemma is the discharge from cement factory just off Medina Road opposite Saudia City. Arab News asked Dr. Al-Gain what the administration's jurisdiction is regarding this potential health hazard.

"MEPA will have regulatory functions," said Al-Gain. "If pollution levels exceed the standards something is definitely going to be done. We have already studied the situation and collected air samples containing dust from the cement factory to analyze and have determined alternatives. The situation there is no longer tenable as it is. I understand the authorities at the factory have gone through the exercise of acquiring precipitators but they are yet to be installed."

Precipitators are machines that collect suspended dust particles through water vapor action effectively reducing the polluted air that is emitted from the factory. The cost of such environmental precautions are expensive, but in the long run they will save money. "It has been shown that the amount of excess cement collected through this equipment would eventually cover the cost of installation and operation," said Al-Gain.

These kind of controls, which include redesigning or fitting environmental protection devices, are part of the policy of the standards. The old establishments will be monitored in case of possible pollution. "If it is seen they are causing possible damage to the environment," stated Al-Gain, "then, in most cases, they will be ordered to redesign or move out."



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Hoss denounces armed clash at Taha's funeral

Solh delivered a grave-side speech lamenting Taha's death as a "great loss to the freedom and unity of the Lebanese press."

LISBON, July 27 (AP) — Fifteen Portuguese fishermen released by guerrillas fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara earlier in the week arrived here Friday for a roudy welcome by family members and claimed the worst part of their 49-day ordeal was the food.

The fishermen, all crew members of the 136-ton fishing boat *Rto Vouga* captured by armed Polisario movement troops of the western Sahara coast June 4, flew back to Portugal hours after Foreign Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral challenged views that a joint Portuguese-Polisario statement issued Thursday marked Lisbon's official recognition of the movement's self-proclaimed Democratic Sahara Arab Republic.

Greeted by family and government officials following a return flight on a government-hired airliner from Algiers, *Rto Vouga* skipper Antonio Cadihlo de Oliveira assured reporters at the capital's Portela airport he and his crew were well treated during their captivity.

He said the group were moved from the Atlantic coast after being taken in the region's territorial waters. Resting in shade during the heat of the day, all fifteen were kept together and moved inland over the desert for three nights before reaching an isolated Polisario base that served as their prison until their release late Wednesday.

The crew were taken prisoner seven miles off the Atlantic coastal town of Dahkla, formerly Vila Cisneros. "The worst for us, apart from missing our families, was the food," he continued. Not much variety. The most common dish was a sort of pasta with canned meat.

TEL AVIV, July 27 (AP) — A Palestinian man released from the controversial Nafsa prison has said inmates there would continue their hunger strike for very simple human treatment. Toufik Mustafa Abu Zahara spoke to reporters in a Jerusalem hospital where he is recovering from the effects of the two-week old hunger strike. He was released from prison Thursday after serving a sentence for security offenses.

Two Palestinian prisoners died earlier this week after Israeli authorities began force-feeding the hunger strikers. According to medical reports, death was caused by lung infections from liquid nutriment that entered the prisoners' lungs.

About one-third of the 74 prisoners at Nafha, a new prison located deep in Israel's Negev desert, stopped striking after they were moved earlier this week to Ramla prison near Tel Aviv, but the remainder continue to refuse solid food. Israeli authorities said the men are voluntarily taking liquid nutrition and force feeding has been halted.

We know that the jails are not hotels, Zahara said. But we know that we need very

simple human treatment, very simple human food.. we want the air to breathe."

Families and supporters of the prisoners have staged sit-ins and demonstrations during the week in sympathy with the hunger strike. A Red Cross representative said about 30 Palestinian women were sitting in at the Red Cross headquarters in Jerusalem. Red Cross officials have visited Nafha there times in the last two weeks, but the representative would not comment on prison conditions until receiving instructions from international headquarters in Geneva.

Israeli officials contend that Nafha prison is no worse than other prisons in the country and the prisoners there are serving terms for serious crimes.

Zahara said eight or 10 prisoners are held in each cell with only small holes for windows and solid steel doors instead of bars. Asked if he was beaten by Israeli guards, Zahara said, they didn't beat me. I don't know exactly about the others. I don't know what happened in the other rooms."

In Geneva the Red Cross said its delegates had visited the Nafha prison five times since it opened nearly three months ago.

Three of the visits took place before Palestinians in the prison started a hunger strike 11 days ago to protest against detention conditions, the ICRC said in a statement.

The Geneva-based Swiss organization which monitors conditions for prisoners said its delegates had made comments to Israeli authorities about the physical conditions of detention.

But an ICRC spokesman said he could give no details of the observations made.

"We visit detainees and political prisoners all around the world but we do not announce what the conditions are except to the authorities concerned," he said. "Unless there are exceptional circumstances that is the golden rule," he added. "It is probably the only reason, sometimes, that we can get in to see people."

Four days after the hunger strike started, ICRC delegates made a special visit to the prison. Last Tuesday, after being informed by Israeli authorities that one of 26 detainees transferred to Beit Maatsar prison had died, the Red Cross delegates immediately asked to see them, the statement said.

They went to Beit Maatsar the next day and saw 23 detainees without witnesses. The delegates also visited the hospital where there were two detainees, including one who died the day afterwards, the Red Cross said.

Meanwhile, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported that the prisoners have expressed the hope that their example would serve as a "revolutionary step".

It said the prisoners sent a message to this effect to Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat.

Wafa quoted the prisoners as saying in their message: we hope that our example will serve as a revolutionary step. We may be killed like our two brothers, but we shall not have died in vain because our cause is just." The message called on the leadership of the Palestinian commando movement to support the detainees in their hunger strike.

The agency said the detainees also addressed a message to Arab and international bodies requesting support for their demand for improved conditions.



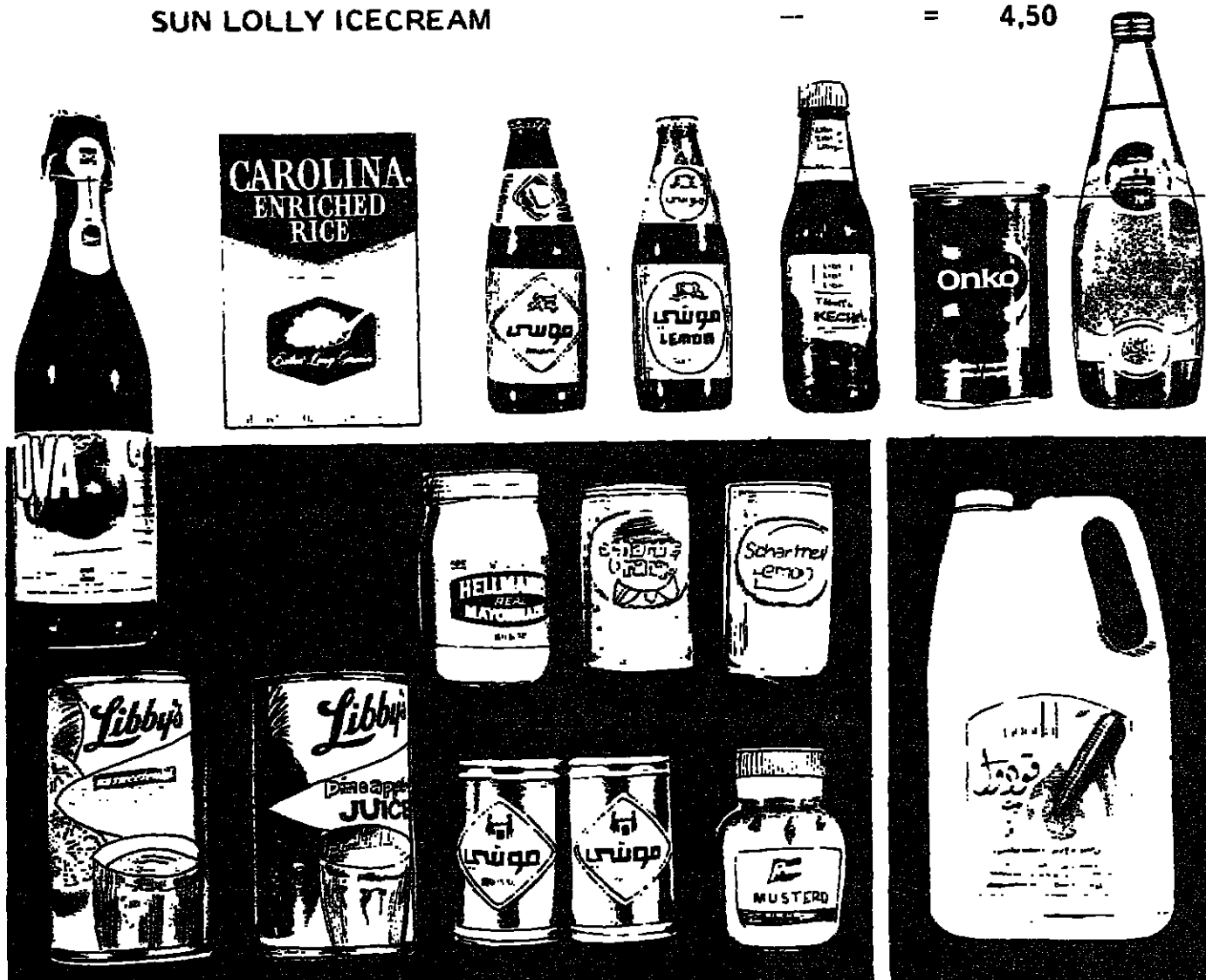
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Hostage almost avoided capture

SAN DIEGO, California, July 27 (AP) — Richard Queen and U.S. Consul General Richard Morefield missed by only minutes escaping capture at the hands of Iranian students during last November's takeover of the U.S. Embassy and Consulate in Tehran, Morefield's wife said Saturday.

Queen, who was released by the Iranians on July 11 after eight months of captivity, told Dorothea Morefield that he and her husband were among five people who were spotted when fleeing the consulate after the takeover.

Minutes earlier, five other people escaped from the consulate in another direction and were later smuggled out of Iran by Canadians. They were in the consulate for two of three hours (after the takeover began) when they decided they were not going to get any help and tried their escape, Mrs. Morefield said, relating Queen's account.

During his telephone conversation with Mrs. Morefield, Queen related an incident in which Morefield scolded his captors for their actions. "He got mad and lectured them like a bunch of school children, telling them what

they were doing was illegal, immoral and why it wouldn't work," she said. "It made me feel good. It sounds so much like him," said Mrs. Morefield, a mother of five.

And it has been learned that Iranian militants holding the Tehran hostages once staged a mock execution of their captives, herding a group of them into the U.S. Embassy courtyard, lining them against a wall and making clicking sounds with their rifles, reliable sources told the Washington Post.

The episode in the courtyard is said to have been described to high-level State Department officials recently by Richard Queen. Precise details on what happened and when are sketchy and closely held. A number of senior government officials and Congressional figures claim not to know about the incident or decline to comment.

One source close to the situation declined to describe the episode as a mock execution. Rather, he said, it was more like a scare tactic, an attempt on the part of the captors to give the hostages reason to worry about being executed at some point. But there was a general feeling among some of the hostages that "this was it," that they were going to be killed, he added.

Sources say about a dozen hostages were involved in the episode and that Queen was among them. According to one account, the incident took place shortly after a U.S. effort to rescue the hostages failed April 24. But another government source contradicts that, saying it happened before the rescue attempt was aborted in the Iranian desert.

Either way, the event, as described by some top officials, suggests the conditions of captivity are at least on occasion more severe than is generally known. During a new conference at the State Department earlier this week, Queen said the harshest period during his 250 days in captivity was a span of two to four months when he was kept in a basement room with no windows.

Italy scoured for kidnappers

FLORENCE, Italy, July 27 (AP) — Police searched all over Italy Saturday for traces of the kidnappers who seized three West German teen-agers, including two children of a prominent television journalist, from their vacation home near here Friday.

The kidnappers have not sent any ransom note or any demands to police or to the families, police in Florence said.

"I don't understand their motives," Dieter Kronzucker, father of two of the teen-agers and a West German television journalist, said of the kidnappers. He told reporters at his vacation house that he is middle class — not rich — and the kidnappers could not expect to profit greatly.

Hundreds of police with dogs and helicopters looked for the three armed, masked men

who physically carried off Susanne Kronzucker, 15, her sister Sabina, 13 and their cousin Martin Wachter, 15, while sunbathing by a swimming pool in an isolated villa at Barberino 35 kilometers (22 miles) south of here.

Investigators believe that the kidnappers want ransom and there are no political motives behind the crime, despite the fact no ransom note had been received, a police captain in Florence said.

"Investigations are underway but so far they have produced absolutely nothing," the captain, who asked to remain anonymous, said in a telephone interview. Twenty-eight people have been kidnapped in Italy this year. Last year kidnappers collected about \$24 million in ransom and seized 69 people.

North-South fight expected

Sea mining parley opens

GENEVA, July 27 (AFP) — A North-South confrontation on the distribution of sea floor wealth, which may be mined beginning in 1988, should mark the resumption of the ninth session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, scheduled to begin Monday and continue through next month.

Some 5,000 diplomats, jurists, experts and technicians from 162 invited countries and observer groups, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), are to try to regulate all facets of sea wealth exploitation during the session, which is the continuation

of a seven-year effort.

Observers expect the Group of 77, composed of about 120 developing countries, to repeat its objections to the unilateral American adoption last month of a bill forbidding actual mining until 1988, but giving U.S. companies the go-ahead to invest in extraction equipment.

Some Western diplomats also have criticized the American eagerness, but they have added unofficially that the move by the U.S. Congress could shake the conference into action. The present draft code, which was elaborated during the first part of the ninth session last March in New York, aims to avoid monopolization of sea exploitation by a few rich countries or private conglomerates, by establishing an international authority.

The draft code, which contains more than 300 separate articles, would give the authority regulation responsibility for the mining of the sea-floor nodules of nickel, copper, manganese and cobalt outside of a 200-mile (370-kilometer) zone reserved for each coastal state.

Bad news for 'Observer'

LONDON, July 27 (R) — The London National Graphical Association (NGA) has taken a decision which could lead to the closure of the prestigious British Sunday paper, *The Observer*.

The Observer's owners, U.S. oil company Atlantic Richfield, have been threatening since the conflict began more than a month ago to shut down the newspaper if no acceptable pay agreement is reached. On July 16 management began laying off the paper's 1,000 staff — 500 permanent and 500 temporary employees — a procedure which will take three months.

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- نادي ثقافي اجتماعي
- ورياضة
- مساكن مدرسين
- مركز حضاري
- للاجتماعات والمؤتمرات
- بحيرات اصطناعية
- منطقة ملاعب رياضية

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قريباً
لمعرفة مكان الضاحية وتحديد تاريخ
الرفع في كافة مدن المملكة وخارجها لدى
الجهة التي سوف يتم الإعلان عنها ..

مع الطبيب تمليك
مسقاص

- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٢٠,٥٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو يزيد عنها بسعر ٢٥,٦٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٣٠,٧٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو يزيد عنها بسعر ٣٥,٨٧٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٤١,٠٠٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو يزيد عنها بسعر ٤٦,١٢٥ ريال
- ١ - مساحة ١٢٠٠ متر بسعر ٥١,٢٥٠ ريال
- ٢ - ١٢٠٠ متر أو يزيد عنها بسعر ٦١,٥٠٠ ريال

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هكذا عنه الأصل

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International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information

Information **المعلومات الدولية**

Vesta	166.00	166.00	CPC International	68	67%	Pub. Serv. E & G	20%	20%	City Development	2.90	2.83
VEBA	130.30	131.80	Campbell Soup	30%	30%	Pullman	32	32%	Cold Storage	3.70	3.70
Veeva	361.00	361.00	Castle Ck	13%	13%	Quaker Oats	32	31%	Cons. Plants	2.40	2.39
Volkswagen	158.30	171.30	Caterpillar Tracts	58%	58%	RCA Corp.	24%	24%	Cycle & Carriage	3.98	3.98
LONDON	لندن		Chem. Ind. Corp.	53%	53%	Rapid American	62	62%	D.S.S.	3.30	3.25
			Central & S	14%	14%	Rheynolt	22%	22%	Far East Livingston	3.98	3.78
Stock	July 24	July 25	Central Soya	13%	13%	Republic Steel	24%	23%	F.N.P.	7.50	7.40
ABC	84	82%	Certainated	16%	16%	Ravon	50%	49%	Gentling	7.00	6.90
Bellco & Wilcox	88	88	Clampson Int'l	28%	28%	Rockwell Int'l	37%	37%	Hawker Bros.	2.40	2.38
Bendyside Bank	111	398	Chase Manhattan	44%	44%	Rockwell Metals	34	34%	Highgate & Low's	3.40	3.06
Bentley & Co.	222	222	Chemical Bk. N.Y.	42%	42%	Royal Ind	21%	21%	Hume Far East	3.48	3.40
BATS	278	278	Chemical System	36	36	S&W	23%	23%	Inchape	3.48	3.40
Bentley Group	132	132	Chrysler	6%	6%	Ryder System	23%	23%	Kempas	6.50	6.40
BICC Ltd.	211	211	Cik. Milacron	6%	6%	Sci Corp	28%	27%	Kulm	2.50	2.61
Socks Co. Ltd.	213	213	Citibank	22%	22%	Suffery Stone	39	39%	Malayan Banking	12.00	12.00
Domestic Holdings	185	185	Citibank	36	36%	St. Regis Paper	32%	32%	National Ind.	2.01	2.01
Britania Airways	18	18	Clark Service	36	36%	St. Regis Paper	32%	32%	N. Borneo Timber	2.01	2.01
British Leyland	18	18	Clark Equipment	33%	33%	Santa Fe Ind	41%	41%	O.C.S. B.	10.40	10.40
British West Africa	185	185	Clark Equip	33%	33%	Schering Plh	12%	12%	Ovensess Union	1.26	1.20
BPC International	350	350	Coca Cola	34%	34%	Schlumberger	128%	128%	Pen-Electric	2.20	2.17
British Petroleum	350	348	Columbia Gas	18%	15%	Scott Paper	15	15%	Rothmans	5.40	5.40
Burnell	62	61	Columbia Pictures	30%	30%	Seaboard Coast	42%	42%	Sotagrad	6.05	5.95
Cadbury Schweppes	61	60%	Comstock Engr.	50%	50%	Seagrass Co.	55	55%	Sotagrad Properties	8.05	8.05
Charter Const.	220	218	Com. Satellite	27%	27%	Selco Ind. Co.	55	55%	Sotagrad Shipyard	6.50	6.48
Coca Cola	82	81%	Comm. Ind. Corp.	53%	53%	Shell Oil	53%	53%	Shuang-Li	11.40	11.40
Consolidated Gold	527	527	Comm. Edison N.Y.	25%	25%	Shell Transp.	28%	28%	Shui Refining	4.50	4.58
Commercial Union	154	150	Consol. Foods	25%	25%	Signal Co.	40%	40%	Shui Refining	3.44	3.44
OEBC	62	62	Consol. Power	44	44%	Sony Corp.	49%	49%	Singapore Land	4.18	4.18
Daigley	287	287	Control Equip	31%	31%	Southern Cal. Ed.	28%	28%	Straits Steamship	2.78	2.78
Dallshire	212	212	Control Equip	31%	31%	Southern Pacific	27%	27%	Straits Trading	7.10	7.10
Domestic Holdings	78	78	Control Equip	31%	31%	Southern Pacific	27%	27%	Times Publishing	4.82	4.80
Eng. China Gas	100%	100%	Control Equip	31%	31%	Squibb Corp.	35%	35%	Tractors Malaysia	8.15	9.10
Plano	241	235	Cranes Co.	57%	55%	Standard Brands	30%	29%	Union Motor Works	5.30	5.36
General Accident	218	214	Crawford	48%	48%	Std. Oil Ind.	53%	53%	U.O.B.	4.22	4.40
Grand Holdings	234	222	Curtain Wright	25%	25%	Std. Oil Ind.	53%	53%	Yao Hips Sang (M)	(NT)	(NT)
Grand Metropolitan	197	197	Dart Industries	42%	42%	Stirling Ind	22%	22%			
GKN	254	253	Dell Industries	42%	42%	Stevens Jp.	15%	15%			
Guardian Royal Ex.	328	324	Delta Air	47%	47%	Sun Corp.	40%	40%	ACI	2.20	2.13
Gu. Union, States "A"	436	436	Deltec Int.	10%	10%	Sunbeam Corp.	18%	18%	AGC	1.35	1.35
Guthrie	92	90	Detrol Electric	12%	12%	Sybron Corp.	18%	18%	Affair	2.26	2.26
Guthrie	92	90	Detrol Electric	12%	12%	T.R.W. Inc.	44%	44%	Ampco Ed.	1.25	1.25
Guthrie	92										

[illegible]

PAC	190	127	Florida Power & L...	28	28	Old Technologies	474	474	CRF, Inc.	730	730
Plessey Co.	210	209	Ford Motor	2774	28%	Valero Inc.	264	264	CSR	730	734
Pittsington	246	246	Freeport Mineral	444	44	Wachovia Corp.	204	204	Cudgen	(NT)	(NT)
			Freemast Corp.	26	26	Walsh, Inc.	364	364	Quanta	(NT)	(NT)

[illegible]

Trailways Group.....	73	73	Gillette.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	Myer.....	1.48	(NT)
Therm-Elect.....	320	323	Goodrich S. F.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	Nat. Bank.....	2.62	2.87
Trust House Forte.....	192	191	Goodyear Tire.....	15	15	Nichols.....	1.15	1.15
Tube Investments.....	278	268	Gould Inc.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	North Bros.....	3.55	3.90
Unilever.....	508	501	Grace W.R. Co.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	Oakbridge.....	4.15	4.15
Ultramar.....	338	332	Gr. Atl. Pac. Tea.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	Oil Search.....	0.31	0.29
						Penncontinental.....	7.00	6.80

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United Bluecote	85	84	Greyhound	17	16%	NOON STOCK AVERAGES July 24		Pioneer-Walland 8.80 Phillip Morris 4.60
Victors	139	134	Grumman Corp.	26%	26%	Placer Concessions 2.32 Queensland Mines 8.50	UNAV 23.00 Renison 2.00	
Wheelock Marden	44%	44%	Gulf & Western	44%	44%	Repco 1.30 Robt 1.70	(NT) 12.00 Sledge 1.20	
			Gulf Oil	44%	44%	30 Industrials 924.65 20 Transport 307.10	DN 3.92 or 0.42% UP 0.22%	
			Heinz H. J.	43%	44	15 Utilities 113.35 65 Stocks 337.10	DN 0.11 or 0.23 UP 0.77 or 0.23%	
			Hercules	18%	19			
			Hess Bros.					
			Closing	Closing				

	July 25	July 24	Hilton Hotel.....	96%	95%		Selstrut.....	3.40	3.40
		Price List	Holiday Inns.....	24	23%		H.C. Stielgh.....	1.55	1.58
Audma.....	6400	6300	Homesteads Mn.....	65	65%	Closing	Southern.....	22.00	22.00
AWBC.....	7.00	7.25	Honeywell.....	88%	88%	July 25	Southeastland.....	0.45	0.50
Bastogi.....	\$23.00	\$19.00	Household Fin.....	18%	18%	Price Frc.	Swn Brewery.....	1.84	1.82
Bentley.....	1280	1260					TNT.....	2.45	2.45
Breider.....	7280	7280					TWT.....	1.63	1.70
						Air Liquide.....	440.00	435.00	

Centrale	12100	11900	INCO Intl.	22%	22%	Alekhov	57.30	55.20	Utah Mining	5.10	5.10
Cigna	3750	3751	Ingersoll Rand	39%	39	Aux. Ent.	480.00	483.00	Wahcon	0.70	0.76
Comp Ags Milano	12320	12269	Intest Steel	30%	53	Borg-Warner	168.10	168.10	Westfield	3.25	3.25
Créd. Ital.	1870	1888	ISMI	84%	84%	Bouy-gues	687.00	635.00	Westhills Sands	0.34	0.36
Erida	2820	2820	Intl. Flavours	21%	21%	BSN-Gervais	1004.00	1007.00	WMC	0.24	0.24
Ernst & Y.	290.00	290.00	ISB	61%	61%	Carrefour	1575	1575	WPM	8.20	8.20
						Casino	1216	1216	Woodside Pet.	2.30	2.37

Eridania	8280	9040	Intl. Min. & Chem.	42%	42%	CEM	51.00	59.00	woodwards	1.38	1.34
Fiat	1450	1470	Intl. Paper	40%	40%	Chiers	13.75	14.05			
Fiat Priv.	1235	1255	Intl. Tel. & Tel.	30%	30%	Chis. Roulers	137.70	135.00			
Finisider	61.00	61.00	Irving Bank Corp.	40%	39%	CIT-Alcant	925	925			
Generali Asiac.	67800	67350	Jefferson Pilot	28%	28%	Club Med	369.50	394.70			
Gen. Immobiles.	1389	1445	level Con	20%	20%	Cie Bancaria	346.50	347.00			
						CGE	383.00	383.00			

[illegible]

Wesist Int	4770	4700	Kaufman & Broad	11%	11%	Fr. Petroles	238.90	233.00	K. J. Shigen Kashiyu Bank	403	403
Wickstead	143.00	144.00	Kellogg Co	20%	20%	Galeries Lafayette	131.20	131.50	W. H. Smith	570	570
Oilwell	1981	1900	Kennecott	30%	29%	Hachette	245.00	242.00	Fujitsu	525	525
Oilwell	2940	2820	Kerr-McGee	70%	70%	Imetal	93.00	93.40	Hitchi	269	268
Oilwell S.P.	723.00	720.00	Kimberly Clark	43%	43%	J. Borel	145.20	145.20	Italgas	318	318
RAS	161.75	159,950	Kraft Inc.	44%	44%	Kiebor Colombes	57.00	56.50	C. Itoh	410	411
Rascentite	177.75	182.00		22%	22%						


[illegible]

Stock	28%	24%	Long Star Hotel	32%	33%	Louisiana Live	47%	Moulinex	72.10	72.30	Mitsui Co.	680	515
AMF Inc.	19%	15%	Lucky Stars	18%	15%	Mumm	498.00	494.00			Mitsumi Electric	328	385
International	16	16				Nobel-Bozel	42.20	42.20			Nippon Electric	399	398
ARA SVC	34%	33%	MGM Grand Hotel	14%	14%	North-Est	31.60	31.10			Nippon Oil	1500	1490
AUSA	54	55	May R. H.	47%	48	OILS	217.00	217.20			Nippon Steel	127	129
Aurora Life & Gen	36%	36%	Mttn. Hancock	30%	30%	PUEK	106.10	107.20			Nissan Motor	85	85
American Aluminum	31%	30%	Mapco	43%	45	Railroad	100.00	100.00			Pioneer	1940	1880

Alfaglyph Power	15%	16%	Marathon Oil	54%	55%	Parrier	195.00	Ricoh	546	545	
Allied Chemical	33%	32%	Marathon Oil	54%	55%	Parrier	195.00	Sharp	544	545	
Allied Stores	24%	24%	Marshall Field	15%	15%	Pearce Citron	205.20	Shinoda	552	554	
Allco	27%	27%	Martin Mari	53%	53%	Poclain	218.50	Sony	2170	2170	
Alcoa	67%	67%	Massco Corp.	30%	30%	Price	208.50	Sunimoto Chem.	130	129	
Amex Inc.	53	51%	Matsumoto	30%	UNAV	Printheims	UNAV	113.30	Tajima	529	533
Amerasia Hess	60%	60%	McDonalds	48	48%	Radco	307.00	Tokai	634	635	
						Radline	370.00	Toronto	620	620	

Amer. Airlines	8	8%	McDonald Doug.	35%	34%	Redt. (Cle. Fe.)	167.50	167.90	Tony Indus.	223	228
Amer. Brands	79%	80%	McGraw Hill	32%	32%	Refrute a Roubais	440.00	440.00	Toshiba Elec.	183	185
Amer. Broadcasting	29%	29%	Med Corp.	26%	26%	Phone Poulenc	134.00	133.80	Toto	480	480
Amer. Can.	31%	31%	Marston	13%	13	Roussel-UCLAF	262.50	258.90	Toyota	380	378
Amer. Dynamal	28%	28%	Mead Co.	7%	7%	Sacilor	20.50	20.50	Toyota	745	745
Amer. Elec. Pow.	19%	19%	Mills S & W.	12%	12%	Sagem	960.00	941.00			
		10%		58%	55%						

Amer. Home Pkcs.	29%		Mobit Corp.	78%	78%	Saint Gobain	124.30	124.50
Amer. Hosp. Bpys.	36%	36%	Monsanto	54%	54%	St. Louis-Bouchon	160.00	160.00
Amer. Motors	4%	4%	Moore McCormack	45%	45%	SAT	349.00	349.00
Amer. Nat. Bank	43%	44%	Morgan J.P.	28%	45%	Schneider	181.00	184.00
Amer. Standard	64%	64%	Norfolk	51%	53%	Six Rossignol	695.00	695.00
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	62%	52%	NCR Corp.	68%	69	Soyager	198.00	198.00
Ampex	24%	24%	NI Industries	59%	59%	Spectrum	385.00	385.00



Closing July 23 Closing July 24

Armo Inc.	28%	30%	Nabco Inc.	25%	25%	Suez	284.00	286.00	Alusuisse	1200	1215
Asarco Inc.	40	40%	Nalco Chemical	38%	36%	Thomson-Brandt	231.00	230.00	Bank Leu	5275	5175
Ashland Oil	36%	37%	National Can.	20%	19%	UTA	182.00	178.20	BOV (Bearing)	1750	1760
At. Richmond	48	48%	Nat. Distillers	27%	27%	Usinor	11.00	11.20	Bughrin	2701	2635
Avco Corp.	24	23%	National Steel	29%	29%	Valios (Period)	368.00	370.00	Ciba Geigy (Bd)	1130	1110
Avon Products	38%	38%	Normes	56%	58%	Valiourc	75.00	76.00	Ciba Geigy (Non-VTG)	800	895

Bank of NY	36	Northwest Airlines	47 1/2	38 1/2	Foreign Issues	Columbia	885	880
Bank America	28 1/2	North & Western	38 1/2	38 1/2	BASF	Credit Suisse	2330	2320
Bank America	28 1/2	Northwest	28 1/2	28 1/2	BASF	Credit Suisse	2330	2320
Bankers Trust NY	53 1/2	Northwest Bancorp	24 1/2	25	Exxon	Electricworld	28 1/2	280
Banker Traveler	45 1/2	Northon Simon	16 1/2	15 1/2	Goldfields	Flisher (George)	9 1/2	990
Bankers Trust	23 1/2	Occidental Petrol	27 1/2	27 1/2	Inco	Holder	50 1/2	290
Bankers Trust	23 1/2	Ogden Corp	36 1/2	36 1/2	Nestle	Inmarco	5525	5300
Bankers Trust	23 1/2	Ogden Corp	36 1/2	36 1/2	Nestle	Jermol (Fr. 100)	1375	1385

Sell & Howell	25	25%	Olin Corp.	18%	18%	Norac-Hydro	500.00	500.00	Landis & Gyr (Reg)	1400	1400
Bancro	40%	40%	Owens Illinois	25%	25%	Petrofins	708.00	708.00	Nelson (Beaver)	3510	3510
Burgess Conn "B"	12%	12%	PPG Ind	34	34%	Philips	40.40	41.50	Petrol	277	280
Bethlehem Steel	25%	25	Pacific Gas & EL	24%	24	Pres. Brand	228.00	222.50	Petrolchem (Beaver)	3676	3676
Block & Dacker	20%	10%	Pacific Lighting	22%	22%	RFZ Dutch	371.00	368.80	Petrols (Norw-US)	478	478
Boeing	39	38%	Pan Am World Air	5%	5%	ROYAL	44.10	44.30	Saurer (Beaver)	715	715
									Schneider (Beaver)	1430	1410

Polys Cascade	36%	36%	28	28	32	32	SSRI	348	348
Portland	25%	25%	43%	43%	35	35	Sutler (Reg)	2900	2900
Borg Warner	37%	37%	24%	24%	25	25	Sutler (Non-voting)	415	417
Bristol Myers	43%	43%	40%	40%	258.0	259.0	Swiss (Swiss)	745	750
Brit. Petroleum	32%	32%	34%	34%			Swiss Bank Corp.	100	137
Brunswick	23%	23%	42%	42%			Swiss Re-Int (Br)	6800	6650
Phillips Petroleum	18%	18%	46%	46%			Union Bank	3330	3330
Philips	20%	20%	36%	36%					

SINGAPORE

سنگاپور

Burlington Ind.....	21%	21%	Pittby Bowes	38%	36%	Closing	Closing	Whitman Rob (or) ...	2530	2940
Burlington Nahr.....	39%	36%	Pittston Co.....	27%	25%	July 25	July 24	Zurich Inc (Br)	13790	13950
Burroughs	63%	62%	Plan Research	?	?	Price Singapore \$		BASLE		
CBS	80%	50%	Polaroid	28%	24	Benjumi	10.80	Rocha Baby	6700	6700
			Procter Gamble ..	75%	76%	Boustead	4.08	Rocha Div Cert	67250	66750

EXCHANGE RATES اسعار العملات الدولية

	July 24	July 25	US Dollar	1.32958	1.32987
Britain	2.3632	2.3938	Australian Dollar	1.14758	1.14817
Switzerland	1.5965	1.5980	Austrian Schilling	16.4017	16.4095
Italy	825.950	825.050	Belgian Franc	36.9534	37.0080
France	4.0332	4.0338	Canadian Dollar	1.53247	1.53417
W. Germany	1.7373	1.7380	Deutsche Mark	2.31187	2.31308

Japan	22,500		Saudi Arabian Riyal	4,40758	4,40786
Austria	12,3200	12,3170	Spanish Peseta	\$4,2154	\$4,1406
Canada	1,1519	1,1566	Swedish Kroner	5,46790	5,46627
Australia	1,1807	1,1592	Danish Krone	7,15580	7,15695
Spain	70,925	70,825	Ecuadorian Sucre	33,2395	33,2418
Finland	3,5675	3,5965	Indonesian Rupiah	831,985	831,709
Greece	42,525	42,725			

	July 25	Exchange Rates for the ECU
USA	2.3920-2.3930	The European Community (EC)
Canada	2.7660-2.7680	Commission reported the following
Switzerland	3.8180-3.8230	exchange rates for the ECU based on
W. Germany	4.1590-4.1630	

Italy	1,973.50-1,976.50	Deutsche Mark	2.51756
Spain	169.40-169.70	Dutch Guilder	2.76222
Portugal	116.50-117.00	Pound Sterling	0.606626
Austria	29.47-29.53	Danish Krone	7.79038
Japan	539.90-540.90	French Franc	5.84605
Ireland	1.1070-1.1085	Italian Lira	1197.18
		Irish Pound	0.671628

	July 24	July 25	Portuguese Escudo ..	70.5845
			Austrian Schilling	17.8768
			Finnish Markka	5.21485
USA	1.7368	1.7358	Japanese Yen	323.790
Britain	4.1460	4.1590	Greek Drachma	62.3724
Ireland	3.7470	3.7540		
Canada	1.5080	1.5045		

Sweden	42.270	42.270	London	642.50	650.00
Italy	2.103	2.103	Paris	635.36	647.21
Austria	14.095	14.096	Frankfurt	635.02	652.01
Spain	2.452	2.453	Zurich	638.50	651.30
Portugal	3.570	3.555	Hong Kong	620.42	647.60
Japan	0.7780	0.7730			
Finland	48.250	48.320			

● Afternoon Gold Fixing

London Commodity and Metal Exchange Closing Prices		COCOA		كاكاو	
		July 22 Closing		July 23 Closing	
			£ per tonne		
July	1056-1051		1054-1052		

	July 25 Closing	July 24 Closing
	£ per tonne	
Cash	765-766	755-757
Three months ..	739-740	728-730
Sales	500 tons	2,775 tons

RAW SUGAR		سكر خنم
Sugar Pref.		
Comm. Comm.		
Ref. price	265.00	£ per long ton
		271.00

[illegible]

	£ per tonne		Pence per Kilo	
Cash	352-353	350.5-351	No. 1 RSS	
Three months ..	352-353	371.5-372	Spot	56.75-57.75 56.50-57.50
Sales	2,800 tons	4,950 tons	No. 1 RSS CIF Basic Ports	
	Market unquoted			

SILVER		فضة
Pence per troy ounce		
Cash	896-898	877-879

Performance		January	1366—1365
Standard		March	1336—1334
Cash	7140—7150	May	1350—1330
Three months	7160—7170	July	1380—1350
Sales	615 tons		
	310 tons		
Market unquoted		Total Sales: 4,281 lots of 5 tonnes	

ROTTERDAM WHEAT 211

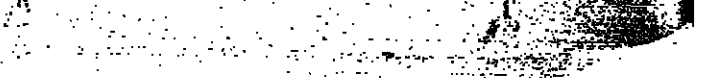
ZINC		زنك		
		£ per tonne	September	210.00 210.00
			October	213.00 213.00
			November	216.00 216.00
			December	221.00 221.00
Cash	300-301	301.5-302		
Three months ..	312.5-313	313-314		
Sales	8,000 tons	3,425 tons		

SOYBEAN MEAL		فول الصويا

Stock Market Indices			
	July 23	July 24	
World	127.1	127.2	UP 3.8
Europe	111.7	111.7	UP 2.5

France	117.7	117.8	UP 0.1	U.S. Comintra (1 1/4 inch strict middling).
Australia	123.1	124.3	UP 0.8	July-Aug. 99.25 offered (93.00).
Spain	54.2	54.4	UNCH	Soviet (1 1/16 inch strict middling).
Switzerland	92.7	92.4	UP 2.3	July-Aug. 88.00 offered (UNQ).
Netherlands	91.6	92.4	UP 2.3	Egypt Giza 56 FG, 134.25 offered (UNCH).
Italy	68.8	68.9	UP 5.2	Sudan Barakiel (1 1/4 inch).
Belgium	100.2	100.1	DN 2.2	July-Aug. No. 3B, 125.75 offered (UNCH).

Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100



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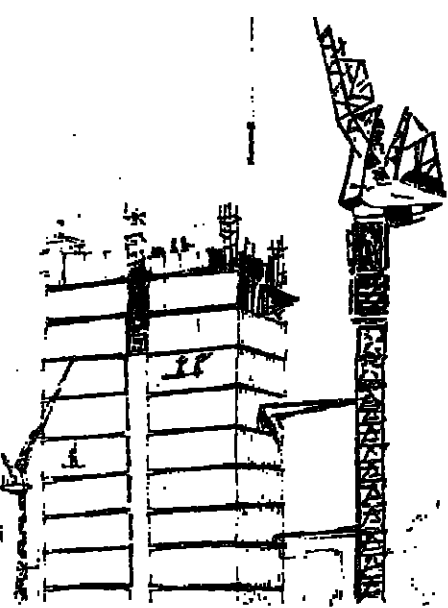
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EMIRATES EXPRESS	8003	15-8-80
FINN AMER	8003	17-8-80
SAUDI EXPRESS	8003	20-8-80

Consignees are requested to obtain delivery orders on production of original bill of lading or Bank guarantee. Container, flat demurrage will be charged as per lines tariff.

Container, flat deposits are payable in cash or certified cheques only.

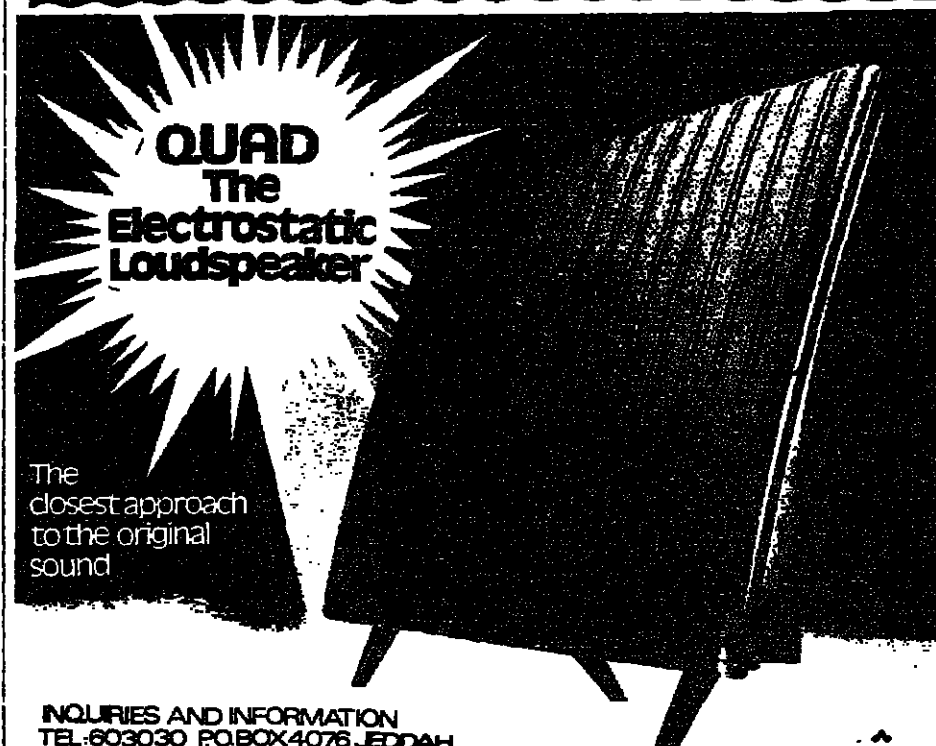
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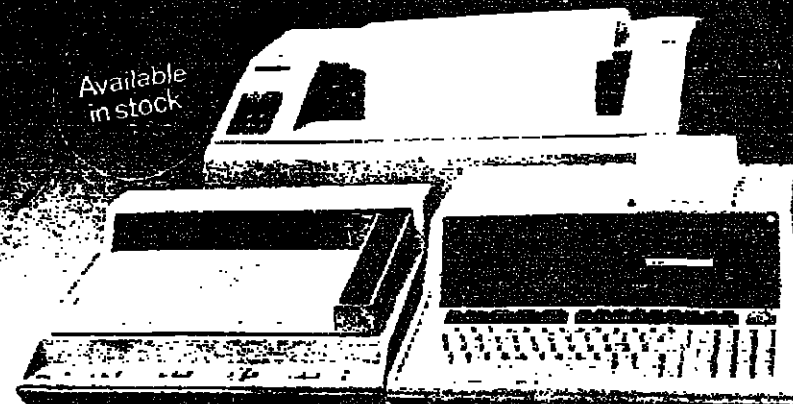
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International

Shuffle in China confirmed

Deng, Hua to drop government posts

PEKING, July 27 (AP) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and five aging Vice Premiers will submit their resignations when the national people's congress meets in August, vice party chairman Li Xiannuan was quoted Sunday as saying.

The report from Li — who is one of the vice premiers planning to step down — is the first official confirmation of the major reshuffling of China's top government jobs. Li made the comments Friday in an interview with Harrison E. Salisbury, associate editor of the *New York Times*.

Li said the following vice premiers would resign their government posts: Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, 76, economist Chen Yu, 75; Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian, 78; Wang Chuen, 72; a party military official, and Li himself, a 75-year-old economist.

Hua, who will be replaced as premier by Zhao Ziyang, 61, a protégé of Deng's reportedly said, Hua will retain his post as chief of the Communist Party. Deng, and Lu all will retain their jobs as party vice chairman. They are shedding only their state jobs not their party posts.

"He (Hua) is applying to the national people's congress to be relieved of his premier-ship," Salisbury quoted Li as saying. Speaking of the vice premiers, Li reportedly said: "We intend to let it be known that we want to resign as vice premiers." The acceptance of their resignations is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

"Zhao is one year younger than Hua, but he is in good health," Li was quoted as saying. "She's already 60 but under the present circumstances, we cannot find a person who is 40."

One of the aims of the reshuffling of



Premier Hua Guofeng



Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping

China's gerontocracy is to move younger men into positions of leadership and establish a collective leadership — unlike the one-man rule of the late chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

In the latest and one of the strongest attacks on Mao, Salisbury reported Li as saying that Mao himself was responsible for the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution. Li called it "a disaster." Mao and others must bear responsibility for the mistakes of the earlier failed effort at industrialization, the "great leap forward," Li told the journalist. "The 10 years of the Cultural Revolution were a disaster for China," Salisbury quoted Li as saying. Some of the worst damage was done to the party's work style established by Chairman Mao himself, Li said. "I think Chairman Mao was responsible for these things."

Mao's ideology and vaunted infallibility have come under persistent attack by China's current pragmatic leaders, like Deng. Many were purged by Mao.

Li said Mao's mistaken evaluations opened the way for former Defense Minister Lin Biao and the radical "Gang of Four" to seek to usurp power, Salisbury reported. Mao apparently was oblivious to the dangers posed by the gang, Salisbury said.

Viets still gun Khmer Rouge at Thai border

BANGKOK, July 27 (APF) — Tank-led Vietnamese gunners hammered Khmer Rouge positions near the Thai-Cambodian border Saturday in a continuing bid to seize their Phnom Malai mountain stronghold.

But field reports said the guerrillas were counter-attacking through broad sweeps behind enemy lines, aimed at cutting forward positions from their artillery support near the Cambodian border town of Poipet, 20 kms. north of the main action. Military sources said 11 shells had landed inside Thai territory, but no one on the Thai side of the border had been hurt.

Vietnamese troops have been assaulting the Phnom Malai stronghold since striking into Thailand late last month. Unconfirmed reports have suggested that the main guerrilla force has melted away southward, leaving only a rear-guard unit to cover their retreat. Meanwhile, Laos attacked Thailand's decision to close their joint border, called for an apology from Bangkok and accused Thailand of repeated provocations. The Communist Party newspaper *Siang Pasason* said the month-old economic embargo violated international agreements on landlocked countries and smacked of being orchestrated by China.

Thailand has said the border will remain closed until Laos apologizes and pays compensation for the incident in which one Thai officer was killed and two others wounded. A three-day ministerial-level meeting collapsed here last week over responsibility for the incident.

'Dissident' Democrats may try to dump Carter

WASHINGTON, July 27 (R) — Fifty Democratic "rebels" in the House of Representatives have discussed seeking a new presidential candidate amid the controversy over the link between President Carter's brother Billy and Libya, congressional sources said Saturday.

The congressmen who have held at least two meetings, talked about a possible "open" part convention in New York in August and a candidate other than Carter, the sources said. Vice President Walter Mondale and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie were said to be among alternative candidates mentioned at the meetings.

The sources said some trade union leaders including supporters of President Carter's rival for the nomination, Sen. Edward Kennedy had reported mounting concern among their members over the Billy Carter affair and its possible effect on the Democrats' chances in the November election. Billy Carter finally registered as an agent of the Libyan government on July 4 after revealing he had received \$220,000 in loans from the Libyan government. The Justice Department then dropped its investigation.

But congressional sources said the House "rebels" felt a new man was needed to unite the Democrats before the Nov. 4 presidential and congressional elections against the Republican Party and its presidential nominee, Ronald Reagan, who enjoys a big lead over Carter in opinion polls.

The "rebels" were also said by the sources to be anxious to make clear their meetings should not be regarded as a drive to make Kennedy the Democratic presidential nominee. Sen. Birch Bayh, the Indiana Democrat who is chairing a special Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Billy Carter affair, said his panel would need evidence from President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, Powell has said Rosalynn revealed some time after the U.S. hostages were captured in Iran last November she asked Billy Carter to try to secure their release.

On Nov. 27, White House national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Billy Carter and Libyan diplomat Ali Houdari had a meeting to discuss the hostage question. Tightening the White House connections with them Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said Friday Carter asked him on June 17 what was likely to happen when his brother registered as a foreign agent.

Powell insisted Carter was not trying to influence the attorney general. Civiletti said the issue was only discussed informally with the president and nothing was said or asked about the status of the department investigation.

Civiletti said in a brief statement Saturday that he would cooperate fully with the internal department inquiry and was certain it would be "thorough and find no impropriety."

White House spokesman Powell's view about the congressional "rebellion" was that it appeared to be Kennedy-inspired. Told by reporters some of the congressmen were not known as Kennedy supporters, he said: "You are dealing with an effort by people who have been generally supportive of Sen. Kennedy."

He also said today that the House Judiciary and Foreign Affairs committees wanted information on the Billy Carter case. The committees wanted the information by Thursday and Powell said the White House, which has pledged full cooperation in the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee inquiry, hoped to respond in writing by the end of next week.

The information being sought included whether President Carter or other White House officials intervened in the justice Department's investigation of Billy's role as a Libyan agent.



Vice President Mondale

White House spokesman Jody Powell, asked Saturday night assess the political damage the Billy Carter affair had caused his brother, said: "It is obviously an extremely difficult situation for us. But we feel confident things will come out right in the end."

President Carter has so far kept a firm grip on his big batch of convention delegates who could ensure his renomination as the Democ-

Pay negotiations above board Polish strikes spark talk

WARSAW, July 27 (R) — A wave of labor unrest in Poland has resulted in some frank talking and led to the extraordinary spectacle of free wage bargaining in a Communist-ruled country.

The official media have been jolted out of their customary slumber and talked openly — for the first time in years — of strikes taking place. The dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR), often harassed and otherwise curtailed, has been allowed to operate an information service on the strike situation virtually without interference. On the factory floors, workers are casting aside their dummy union representatives and setting up their own strike committees to negotiate with management.

Is this the beginning of something new in Poland, or just a temporary phenomenon possibly connected with the showcase mood in the Soviet Bloc while the eyes of the world are turned to Moscow and the Olympic Games?

It appears certain, in retrospect, that the strikes were expected, and once they started the authorities all but encouraged factory workers to sort out their demands with management. This process, which shows no signs of ending, is giving Prime Minister Edward Babich the solid base he needs to pull Poland through an economic recession and introduce the reforms he pledged when he took office six months ago.

Officials have said it is part of a new policy which coincides with demands in some sec-

tors of the communist party for greater flexibility and more openness. By countenancing strikes and negotiating with strikers, the authorities clearly hope to establish a new relationship with the workforce.

Workers, who have struck in about 100 enterprises, have been winning pay increases up to 13 per cent and they have been speaking their minds about shortages, queues, corruption and inefficiency.

The authorities have listened and promised that there will be no reprisals. But they have also made it clear that there must be two sides to the bargain. Low prices, sacred in Poland for years, cannot be maintained where wage increases quicken inflation.

Communist Party sources said the strikes have forced hardline communists to accept that there must be changes. The tolerant and calm manner with which the authorities are handling the strikes is making it possible to introduce these changes, they added.

How far reaching these will be and whether they will make any lasting difference to life in Poland remain open questions.

Dissidents and other opponents of the system argue that events have been dictating policy and that liberalization is only a temporary expedient.

"They had no other way out," said KOR founder and chief organizer Jacek Kuron. He meant that when workers began striking at the beginning of July, ostensibly because of higher meat prices, the authorities either had to concede to their wage demands or send in the paramilitary police.

Commission limits '81 whale catch

BRIGHTON, England, July 27 (AP) — The International Whaling Commission Saturday ruled that a total of 14,553 whales of all species can be caught next year, despite efforts by some member nations to save the endangered mammal from extinction.

However, the quota was a small advance for the conservationists. A total of 15,656 whales were caught in the current year. Two years ago the total was 20,102 and five years ago 25,000.

The IWC, meeting for the last session of its week-long conference at this resort town on England's south coast, failed to include protection measures for dolphins and porpoises.

One of the reasons action was not taken now is that IWC control would impinge on the jurisdictional rights of states with 200-mile fishing limits. This point of international law will have to be clarified by next year.

The IWC also decided to set up a working group to investigate the problem of subsistence whaling by ethnic groups like Alaskan Eskimos, who depend on whale-hunting for food, and report before next year's meeting.



TEARS OF JOY: Robert Dill-Bundi of Switzerland, right, wearing his slick, skintight pullover, wipes away a tear during the medal ceremony at the Moscow Olympics after he won a gold medal for his time of 4:35.66 in cycling in the 4,000-meter competition. At left is silver medal winner Alain Bondue of France.

Opposition quelled

Junta faces isolated, deprived Bolivia

By Tom Fenton

LA PAZ, Bolivia July 27 (AP) — Ten days after a coup toppled President Lydia Gueller, a right-wing military junta is struggling to rule this economically deprived and internationally isolated Andean nation.

Sporadic attacks on the military continue in La Paz despite a curfew, martial law and plenty of heavily armed troop convoys clattering over the cobblestone streets with automatic rifles at the ready.

But the civil war Gueller predicted in the event of her overthrow never materialized and organized resistance has crumbled in the face of massive arrests, some murders and savage beatings. More than 200 persons, and possibly as many as 1,000, have disappeared after being arrested and the government has refused to say what happened to them despite pleas from the papal nuncio, Monsignor Alfio Rapisarda. The Vatican emissary's initiative has received support from all diplomatic representatives in La Paz.

The government also has refused to say how many people have been killed since the coup. The best estimates put the number of known dead at about 32, including two men who died in a hail of gunfire Saturday in La Paz after opening fire on a military patrol.

Diplomatic sources believe the number of dead may run much higher, and that up to 100 persons have been severely beaten. Some of them have been freed to frighten others with their tales of horror. "It's one thing to get shot fighting for the fatherland but quite another to think you may have to use a cane for the rest of your life," said one diplomat who asked not to be identified.

The widespread charges of human rights violations have given Bolivia's new rulers a

black international image. As of Saturday morning no government had recognized the new regime.

The last major strongholds of armed resistance reportedly capitulated this weekend in the mining areas of Catavi and Siglo, about 300 miles South of La Paz. The government said 10,000 miners had agreed to end their resistance and go back to work. Opposition sources said the miners had been strafed and cut off from food supplies.

Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, who emerged as president and leader of the three-man junta, said the armed forces took over to stop communism, restore order, and because the June 24 presidential election was fraudulent. Diplomats and most political opponents believe power and money were more likely motives.

"If we took all the communists in this country and put them together, they all would fit in my office," said a foreign ambassador who asked not to be named.

Also at stake is the massive cocaine trade in eastern Bolivia, which by some estimates has become the nation's largest export. Production has been estimated at up to 100 tons, with a pound of undiluted cocaine selling for around \$25,000 on the streets of New York. Diplomatic sources contend an operation of that magnitude could only be run with the consent or participation of the army.

The latest military takeover has given Bolivia 190 governments in 155 years of independence, and five governments in the last year alone. Many of the changes have come in violent overthrows, but political observers say the latest coup was better planned and executed than most and credit (or blame) Argentina for the difference.

Diplomatic sources say there is increasing evidence that the takeover was planned and

executed by about 30 Argentine military advisers who have been in Bolivia between two and three months. One of the key figures is believed to be Lt. Col. Julio Cesar Duran, an adviser to the Bolivian intelligence school.

Argentina has denied any involvement in the coup, but an Argentine officer was heard bragging last week about the major role his country played in the takeover. Sources said the officer complained that Bolivians had been inept in letting so many opposition leaders slip into hiding. But said the takeover was planned in Buenos Aires and that Garcia Meza was advised shortly beforehand.

There were numerous reports that men with Argentine accents were involved in the takeover, and diplomatic sources report 15 more Argentine advisers arrived in Santa Cruz, Bolivia's second largest city, this week. The purpose of their mission was not clear.

Diplomatic sources speculate the right-wing Argentine junta became involved to prevent the possibility of a leftist government's winning power in the election, and ultimately offering leftists a base of operations against Argentina. Former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, now in hiding and broadcasting appeals for resistance, appeared likely to win an August congressional run-off for the presidency.

The takeover is seen as a victory for the repressive military dictatorships of the southern cone, and one which could spell future trouble for the democratic nations of northern South America. Despite the repression, the takeover has some support in Bolivia, especially among bankers and businessmen interested in stability.

The new government has pledged to honor all international treaties and obligations.

Good Morning

By Jibad Khazen

British television recently screened a film, *The Killers*, based on a short story by Ernest Hemingway. The film itself wasn't up to much. Yet it said to have been watched by millions. The stir was caused by one of its parts being played by the ex-governor of California and present strong contender for the presidency of the United States, Ronald Reagan. The part he played, an unusual one in his cinematic career, was that of the double crossing baddie.

It would perhaps be unfair to say that the ex governor did not particularly distinguish himself — the whole affair as I said was undistinguished. But what set me thinking was not the question of his theatrical prowess, so much as the contrast between them and us. In our lands, people seem to act "for real" only when they are outside government. Give them power and it is playingact all the way. In Reagan's case, and given that he might win, we would have a player landing the most "for real" job in the world. And the hope is that he would know the difference.

The hope, many say, is somewhat forelorn. The former actor will have a job breaking out of the habits of a lifetime. They also say that many years in B movies would predispose him to rule over a B administration. The weekly *Spectator* published here in London had a piece by its man in the states, saying that Reagan, as in the old days, is still only doing what he is told: that someone "produces" the whole campaign, and another is directing, with a third placing the script in his hands and telling him to read the lines. The old gentleman, the *Spectator's* writer thinks, is playing a part in a movie that is not expected to be one of the best.

If this was true — and the *Spectator* article pulls no punches: names are named — the whole world must wait with bated breath. What if "they" have chosen the role of a baddie for the man? What if "they" still think they are in movies rather than in this grim reality which the world finds itself? What if the script required him to out-Nixon Nixon, moving from burglarizing opponent's offices to higher (lower) realms?

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat.

Majlis stalls on approving new premier

TEHRAN, July 27 (APF) — The Iranian Majlis (parliament) ended its session Sunday without voting on the nomination of Deputy Interior Minister and Police Chief Mustafa Mir-Salim as prime minister.

Salim was designated Saturday by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. But the parliament must approve his candidacy. Voting had been expected to take place Sunday. It was not known when the vote would be held.

Meanwhile, journalists Karl Soerensen of Danish television and Hani Sami of Turkish television, who were arrested at their hotel here last Monday on suspicion of spying for the United States, have been transferred to Evin Prison, north of Tehran, officials from their embassies said.

Repeated requests from the Danish and Turkish embassies to have their officials see the prisoners have met with no response from Iranian authorities, the sources said. Nor would authorities say when the two journalists had been transferred to the prison from revolutionary headquarters here, where they were taken on Monday.

The Danish charge d'affaires said he had seen one of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's aides, who had admitted that the accusations made against Soerensen were "without foundation." In the view of the Turkish ambassador, the charges against Sami were "completely untrue and absurd," sources said.

15 Salvadorans exit

SAN SALVADOR, July 27 (APF) — Fifteen Salvadoran peasants, including 150 children and 26 women, Saturday left the Costa Rican Embassy after occupying it for 16 days. They boarded two buses under protection of the Salvadoran Red Cross, Italian Ambassador Adrian Righetti and a Costa Rican Embassy, and were headed for Ylopango military airport.

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Coe gets silver in 800-meter duel

Ovett wins; Italian cagers stun Soviets

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP) — Steve Ovett took the lead on the final turn and beat archrival fellow Briton Sebastian Coe by half a second in the Moscow Olympics 800-meter run Saturday night. It was the first half of their grudge match that winds up Friday with the 1,500-meter run.

A capacity Lenin stadium crowd of 102,000 roared for the British for a change. The local crowd has had plenty to cheer about with Soviet athletes dominating these games boycotted by 36 nations because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It was a dream day for Italy. Sara Simeoni said she had always dreamed of winning a gold medal, and she got it in the high jump. The men's basketball team, meanwhile, achieved its "impossible dream" of beating the powerful Soviet team.

Simeoni cleared 1.97 meters (6 feet 5 1/2 inches) for an Olympic record but missed three tries at a world record height of 2.02 meters (6 feet 7 1/2 inches). Ironically, she had been reluctant to come here because she had wanted a boycott by the Italian team.

"After winning the gold medal my concentration just cracked and I started crying," she said. "I had to make a try at the world record because I think you cannot quit after winning, but I knew I'd never make it."

Italy stunned the previously unbeaten Soviet basketball team 87-85 before 10,000 shrieking fans in the Olimpiski Arena. Dino Meneghin sank two free throws with 12 seconds left to ice the victory.

"For me, tonight's win is the same as a medal," said coach Alessandro Gamba.

"Before the game, beating the Russians was an impossible dream," said top scorer Renato Villalta. "But when we took a 10-point lead, we realized it was possible to win."

Daley Thompson of Great Britain won the gold medal in the decathlon but failed to break the Olympic record set by Bruce Jenner of the United States in the 1976 Montreal games. Thompson finished last in the 1,500-meter run, the 10th and final event, but was the first Britisher since 1904 to win the overall competition.

Petra Schneider set a world record of 4:38.44 Saturday in the finals of the 400-



WINNER: Steve Ovett, here winning his trial heat in the 800-meter competition, took the gold medal in the event's finals with a time of 1:45.4.

meter individual swim medley, giving the East German women their ninth gold medal in 10 Olympic races.

Schneider broke her own world record of 4 minutes, 38.44 seconds. Another East German gold went to Ute Geweneger with a time of 1:10.22 in the 100-meter breaststroke. She had broken her own world record of 1:10.11 in the preliminaries.

In a freak accident in the fencing competition, a Polish fencer's sword snapped and went through his Soviet competitor. The foil pierced the back of Vladimir Lapsky's arm and came through the front of his chest. It damaged a blood vessel but missed his heart, and he was described as not in serious condition in a hospital.

Through Saturday, the Soviet Union had

won 39 gold medals and 94 total medals to 20 golds and 62 total for runnerup East Germany. Twenty-four world records were set in the first week of the games.

Thompson piled up 8,495 points in the 10 events. Going into the final event, he had a good chance at Jenner's Olympic mark of 8,617 and the world record of 8,649 held by Guido Kratschmer of West Germany, a nation which also is boycotting these games.

To surpass Jenner, Thompson needed to run a 4:22.6 in the 1,500. To beat Kratschmer's mark, he needed to run a 4:17.2 but the previous nine events obviously had taken a toll, and he turned a 4:39.9.

Other track and field gold medalists Saturday were Ludmilla Kondratyeva of the Soviet Union in the women's 100-meter dash with a time of 11.06 and Volker Beck of East Germany in the men's 400-meter intermediate hurdles in 48.70 seconds.

In other swimming events Saturday, Sandor Wladar of Hungary won the 200-meter backstroke in 2:01.93, and Robertas Zulpa of the Soviet Union won the gold in the 200-meter breaststroke in 2:05.85.

Heike Dahne of East Germany set an Olympic record in qualifying for Sunday night's final of the women's 800-meter freestyle. She was clocked in 8:36.09 to break the previous mark of 8:37.14 set by Petra Thumer of East Germany in 1976.

Yurik Vardanyan of the Soviet Union set three world weightlifting records Saturday night and won the gold medal in the Olympic 182-pound class. He lifted 177.5 kilos (390.5 pounds) in the snatch, set a jerk record of 222.5 kilos (490.5 pounds) and a combined record of 400 kilos (880 pounds).

France won the gold medal in the men's team foil event after the accident in which the Soviet fencer was injured.

East German women dominated the rowing events Saturday, winning four gold medals, a silver and a bronze in six events. The Soviet Union took five medals, one of them a gold in double sculls, three silvers and a bronze.

Completing the sweep for Eastern European nations were rowers from Romania, Poland and Bulgaria.

American birdies last hole to win British Women's Open

VIRGINIA WATER, England, July 27 (AP) — American professional Debbie Massey won the British Women's Open golf championship with a 20-foot putt on the last green at Wrentham Saturday, following a dramatic collapse by the Spanish amateur Marta Figueras-Dotti who had held the lead for the first three rounds.

Massey, a former Curtis Cup international, took the lead for the first time with that 20-footer, to complete a solid fourth round of 72 for a two-over-par 294. Figueras-Dotti finished with a 295, where she shared second place with the British amateur Belle Robertson.

The Spanish woman broke concentration when a woman spectator screamed out as she was poised over an 18-inch putt on the 16th green. She had been three shots ahead, but she missed the putt, skied her drive at the 17th and followed with her third straight bogey at the last. Needing a birdie to win, she hooked her second into long grass and only

just got the ball out.

Massey, playing her first tournament for more than five weeks because of a tendon injury in her right wrist, thought she had lost her chance when she took six at the 14th after losing her ball. But she finished strongly and at the last, pitched over a bunker from 35 yards and then sank the crucial birdie putt.

Robertson, 44-year-old Scottish champion, became the only player to break 70 in the championship. She returned a final 69 to finish with Figueras-Dotti at 295. She finished with a birdie at the last, holing an 18-foot putt.

Massey's first prize was 4,500 pounds (\$10,350). The next professional Penny Pulz, the Australian who lives in Palm Springs, Fla., had second prize of 2,000 pounds (\$4,600). Britain's Jenny Lee-Smith won third prize of 1,500 pounds (\$3,450) and America's Susie Berning took 1,000 pounds (\$2,300).

Korchnoi winning in world chess

BUENOS AIRES, July 27 (AP) — Victor Korchnoi defeated Lev Polugaievsky here Saturday to take the lead in their world chess championship semifinal.

Polugaievsky, playing white pieces, resigned after the 64th move of the game, which had been suspended Friday night and lasted a total of nearly eight hours.

Korchnoi's victory, the first by either player in four games, gave the Russian defender a 2 1/2 — 1 1/2 point lead over his Soviet rival in a race to score 6 1/2 points in 12 or fewer contests. A win counts one point, a tie half a point. The winner of this semifinal series, which resumes Monday at Buenos Aires Premier Cinema, advances to a final to determine Soviet world champion Anatoly Karpov's next challenger.

Ulrich, Segura advance in Grand Masters tennis

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (AP) — Torben Ulrich and Pancho Segura scored first-round singles victories Saturday night in the \$10,000 Grand Masters of Los Angeles tennis tournament at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

Ulrich, of Denmark, defeated Whitney Reed of California, 7-5, 6-4 and will face Mal Anderson of Australia in one of Sunday's semifinals. Segura, also of California, topped Neale Fraser of Australia 6-3, 6-4 and will meet Frank Sedgman of Australia

'I didn't run well today' — Coe

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP) — An Olympic gold medal didn't change Steve Ovett Saturday night. He came off the medals rostrum and went straight to Olympic Village without meeting the waiting press.

Sebastian Coe, his old rival whom he defeated decisively in the 800 meters, didn't change either. The friendly little guy with the quiet smile, holder of three world records, collared his silver medal and told 300 newsmen frankly he had been well beaten.

"Some days you run well and some days you don't," Coe said. "I didn't run well today. What can I say about Ovett? The guy won."

The race between the two Englishmen, the top middle distance runners in the world, was the most publicized for years. It was the first time they met on the track since 1978. They have avoided each other as if they were lepers. They went on doing that right up to the moment they walked on to the track at Lenin Stadium to resolve the dispute before 100,000 people.

At the medals ceremony there was a

brief formal handshake, but both men looked down to the ground as they did it. Ovett, striding home in 1:45.4, almost two seconds outside Coe's world mark — was a convincing winner.

Coe ran at his usual steady pace but was well back in the field as they went up the back straight on the final lap. Then Nikolai Kirov, the red-vested Russian, made a push for the lead. Ovett went with him. Coe was slow to follow. That was when the 24-year-old Ovett won the race and he lost it.

"I saw the Russian make a spurt, and I suppose I realized the break was on," Coe said. "But I just didn't respond quick enough. I threw it away on that last lap."

Ovett passed Kirov on the last bend, and at that point Coe appeared hard pressed to get a medal at all. But he came up on the outside and lunged past the Russian over the last 20 meters. It was not the form that took Coe to three world records in 42 days last year.

Coe made no excuses. "My idea was to do nothing more than anyone else did, and to hope to be the best in the race. But the day it didn't work out that way."



Sebastian Coe

Brewers downed, 4-1

Orioles' Stone fires 14th straight win

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP) — Steve Stone, with relief help from Tim Lincecum, won his 14th consecutive game Saturday night as the Baltimore Orioles defeated the Milwaukee Brewers 4-1 on Benny Ayala's tie-breaking two-run seventh-inning homer.

Ayala's seventh homer of the season, the fifth hit off loser Mike Caldwell, followed a double by Eddie Murray and gave the Orioles a 3-1 lead. Rick Dempsey homered in the first for Baltimore's first run and Doug Decinces homered in the eighth for the final tally.

Stone, 17-3, yielded a sixth-inning homer to Paul Molitor and was lifted with two runners aboard and one out in the eighth. Stoddard worked out of a bases-loaded jam by retiring Ben Oglivie on a called third strike and Dock Davis on a grounder.

Stone is two short of the American League single-season record of 16 consecutive victories shared by Walter Johnson, Lefty Grove, and Joe Wood. The major league mark is 19.

Bob Watson, Ruppert Jones and Reggie Jackson homered and bullpen ace Rich Gossage pitched 4 2/3 innings of one-run relief, leading the New York Yankees to a 5-4 victory over the Royals before a crowd of 41,860, the largest ever to see a baseball game in Kansas City. The Detroit Tigers blanked the Oakland A's 7-0 as Dan Schatzeder hurled a five-hitter and Tom Brookens and Al Cowens drove in two runs apiece.

The Royals remained 11 games ahead of second-place Texas. The Rangers were beaten by the Chicago White Sox on Harold Baines' leadoff home run in the ninth inning. The second half of a scheduled doubleheader was rained out in the sixth inning tied at 1-1.

In other American League action, Dennis Eckersley's four-hitter and Carl Yastrzemski's home run carried the Boston Red Sox past the Minnesota Twins 5-1. Joe Charboneau drove in four runs and Ron Hassey knocked in three as the Cleveland Indians routed the California Angels 14-4 for their fifth consecutive victory. John Mayberry's three-run homer helped the Toronto Blue Jays to a 7-5 victory over Seattle after the Mariners took the opener 7-2 behind Willie Horton's two-run homer.

In the National League, Houston reliever Frank Lacorte walked Montreal's Larry Parrish on a 3-2 pitch with two out and the

bases loaded in the 12th to give the Expos a 2-1 victory over the Astros. Joe Strain's single and Jack Clark's triple in the 10th inning gave the San Francisco Giants a 4-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Lynn McGlothlen scattered seven hits and had an RBI single before needing last-out help from Bruce Sutter as the Chicago Cubs

downed the Dodgers 5-3. The victory was the first for Joe Amalfitano, who took over Friday as Cubs manager after Preston Gomez was fired.

In other National League games, George Foster had three hits and drove in three runs to help Cincinnati defeat New York 5-1. Manny Trillo drove in three runs as Philadelphia downed Atlanta 6-3 and St. Louis reliever John Urrea walked San Diego's Paul Dade with the bases loaded and one out in the bottom of the 11th inning, giving the Padres a 4-3 victory over the Cardinals.

Baseball Standings

National League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	54	42	.563	—
Montreal	51	42	.548	1 1/2
Philadelphia	49	45	.521	4
New York	46	49	.484	7 1/2
St. Louis	44	51	.463	9 1/2
Chicago	39	54	.419	10 1/2
American League				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	54	42	.563	—
Los Angeles	52	45	.536	2 1/2
Cincinnati	51	46	.526	3 1/2
San Francisco	48	49	.495	6 1/2
Atlanta	45	51	.469	9
San Diego	40	57	.412	14 1/2

Cincinnati 5, New York 1
San Francisco 4, Pittsburgh 3, 10 innings
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 3
Montreal 2, Houston 1, 12 innings
Chicago 5, Los Angeles 3
San Diego 4, St. Louis 3, 11 innings

Saturday's Games				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	61	34	.642	—
Detroit	50	40	.557	8 1/2
Milwaukee	53	43	.550	8 1/2
Baltimore	52	43	.547	9
Boston	49	46	.516	12
Cleveland	46	47	.495	14
Toronto	42	52	.447	18 1/2
Sunday's Games				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	59	38	.608	—
Texas	47	48	.495	11
Oakland	47	51	.480	12 1/2
Minnesota	44	53	.454	15
Chicago	43	53	.448	15 1/2
Seattle	39	57	.406	19 1/2
California	34	61	.358	24

Cleveland 14, California 4
Detroit 7, Oakland 0
Boston 5, Minnesota 1
Seattle 7-5, Toronto 0

2-7
Chicago 4-1
Texas 3-1, second game Ppt. 0, inning, rain
Baltimore 4, Milwaukee 1
New York 5, Kansas City 4

Twitty leads in Hartford

WETHERSFIELD, Connecticut, July 27 (AP) — Howard Twitty shot an eight-under-par 63 Saturday to set a new 54-hole record and take the third-round lead at the \$300,000 Greater Hartford Open.

Twitty's 197 total bettered the previous record of 198 that has been shared by three others. His total put him at 16-under on the par-71, 6,534-yard (5,975-meter) Wethersfield Country Club course.

Jim Simons, who led the first two rounds, was all alone two strokes off the pace at 199. Simons shot a four-under 67 round that included four birdies. Lindy Miller shot a 66 to move into sole possession of third place with a 13-under 200.

The final round of the 72-hole tournament, with a first-place prize of \$54,000, will be played Sunday.

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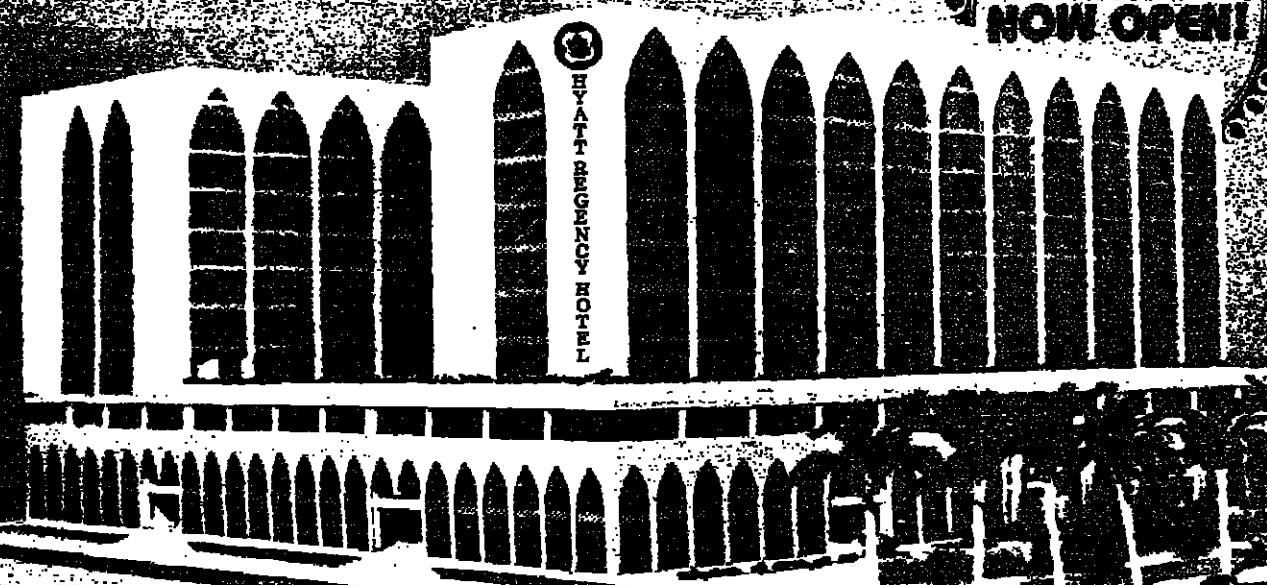
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Heir of Xexres

By Robert Stephens

LONDON —

The reign of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi may leave only a mark in a line of emperors and kings that stretches back 2,500 years and includes a Xexres and a Darius.

But the ex-Shah may be assured of a greater place in world history as an initiator of the 'oil revolution'. For it was the four-fold rise in oil prices in 1973-4, paralleled by the Arab oil embargo, which first began to force the industrial societies of the West to reconsider the whole basis of their economic future and created the outlines of a new pattern of international economic power.

The Shah's action over oil prices was the first notable blemish on the rosy picture of himself as a benevolent despot which he had built up in many Western minds, with the help of much of the Western media. Enlightened and paternalistic, he was seen as struggling to bring his country, within a decade for two, into the ranks of the world's top industrialized countries.

During his 38-year reign from the Peacock Throne, the Shah was sometimes compared with the Tudor monarchs whose mixture of political vision, guile and force dragged England into a united state.

There was an element of truth in this picture but it had another and darker side of terror, corruption and megalomaniac ambition. These misdeeds helped to bring about the Islamic revolution led by the religious leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini, which ended the Shah's rule and drove him into exile.

At first the reports of terror exercised in Iran by scores of thousands of agents of SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, and of the vile tortures inflicted on political prisoners were dismissed by many in the West as left-wing propaganda. But discoveries after the Islamic revolution confirmed the worst. The Shah's famous 'White Revolution' — the attempts imposed from the top, at land reform, industrialization, greater freedom for women, the anti-illiteracy drives — had been built on the blood and the agony of thousands.

Government in Iran has almost always been harsh and often arbitrary. The Shah's father, Reza Pahlavi, had also been a hard fisted would-be modernizer, an officer from the Persian army's Cossack regiment who bullied his way to the throne in the confusion after World War I. The Pahlavis were thus comparative upstarts among the Iranian dynasties of the past.

Iran's oil was a rich potential asset for the country's development, but for many years most of the profits went to the British concessionary company, the Anglo-Iranian. Moreover, the oil drew to Iran the uncomfortably close political attention of the Great Powers, especially those perennial rivals in Central Asia, Britain and Russia.

In 1941 British and Russian troops invaded Iran because Reza Shah had allegedly violated his wartime neutrality by promising to help the Germans. The country was divided into occupation zones, Russian in the north and British in the south. The old Shah was deposed and exiled. His son, Muhammad Reza, succeeded him.

The new Shah, born on 26 October 1919, was then a nervous young man of nearly 22. For the first 10 years of his reign he was largely a spectator — occasionally an instrument — of the bitter struggle between Persian nationalism and its traditional opponents, Britain and Russia. First Stalin was brought to withdraw Russian troops from Azerbaijan — the British had already left the south. Then five years later in 1951 the nationalist Dr. Mossadeq, Iran's most revered modern statesman, nationalized the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and defied the Shah and the Western Powers.

As political turmoil grew in Tehran, the Shah fled to Rome. But soon he returned in triumph after the Mossadeq government was overthrown by a military coup organized by the American CIA.

The Shah took a cruel revenge. Suspect army officers and some of Mossadeq's ministers or lieutenants were tortured to death or shot. In place of the complete nationalization of the oil industry, Anglo-Iranian was replaced by an international consortium.

During the following decade the Shah began to play an increasingly dominant political role. The Majlis or National Assembly became little more than a rubber stamp. But when in 1962-3 the Shah introduced a series of reforms, including increased rights for women, he faced serious riots in the holy city of Qom. They were suppressed by the army with at least 100 dead. The Ayatollah Khomeini,

then one of the leaders of the religious opposition, was obliged to leave Iran and seek sanctuary in the Shia holy cities of Iraq.

At the same time the Shah strengthened his military ties with America and tried to reassure the Russians that he would not have U.S. nuclear missiles on his territory or allow Iran to be used for an attack on the Soviet Union.

It was not until the seventies that his foreign policy ambitions revealed their full scope. With billions of dollars worth of the latest arms from the United States, Britain and France, bought with the expanding oil revenues, the Shah claimed the hegemony over the Gulf and its approaches and the Indian Ocean sea-lanes which had once been a British prerogative.

The Arab states of the Gulf did not accept his claim and when the British withdrew from the Gulf in 1971 the Arabs rejected the Shah's proposals for a Gulf security pact. They feared that its military clauses might simply legitimize Iranian military intervention in neighboring Arab countries, as in Oman against the Dhofar rebellion.

The Shah's foreign policy was a mixture of rashness and restraint — he seized three small Arab islands at the entrance to the Gulf by force but withdrew his claim to the island of Bahrain. He still saw Iran as a major regional power not only within the Middle East but also affecting the Indian sub-continent.

One of his great fears was of a Communist seizure of Afghanistan coupled with a disintegration of Pakistan. This, he thought, would give the Russians a path through a reconstituted Baluchistan to long-coveted ports on the Indian Ocean at the approaches to the Gulf.

The big oil price increases from 1973 on brought a mad flood of money for both arms and domestic projects. Both economic and military development were dependent on many thousands of Western specialists and on workers from India, Pakistan and the Far East. Tehran became a nightmare capital of traffic jams. Inflation increased, prices rose and home food production was neglected.

Prosperity was unevenly spread but what chiefly ignited Khomeini's Islamic revolution was a kind of cultural revulsion. Iranians felt that they were having an alien culture stuffed down their throats. In the last resort the regime's modernizing policies were pushed through by force.

The Shah became even more cut off, screened by yes-men, and protected by SAVAK and the army. In the event, the army crumbled before an extraordinary popular mass rising of mostly unarmed demonstrators who died in the streets by the thousand to make their feelings known. What little remained of the Shah's moral authority had vanished. He left the country.

But in exile he became the focus of a new and extraordinary international drama. In Mexico, where he had begun to set up a semi-permanent home, his health grew worse and he was allowed to enter the United States for medical treatment for cancer.

When the U.S. government refused requests by the Iranian revolutionary government for his extradition to face trial a group of armed Muslim revolutionary students seized the American embassy in Tehran in November 1979 and took 53 American occupants hostage. The militants defied international appeals, sanctions and an abortive American armed rescue attempt. It remains to be seen whether the Shah's death will expedite the hostages' release.

The Shah meanwhile had moved from New York to a small off-shore island of the State of Panama, and then, at the invitation of President Sadat, to Egypt.

Many of the Shah's development plans made good sense. He had a maddening way of lecturing Western countries for wastefulness and alleged laziness. But the world publicity he gave to the idea of conserving oil and energy as a global necessity was invaluable.

The personal charm and articulate intelligence of the Shah and of his three beautiful wives — as well as his love for skiing, fast cars and cowboy films — will remain as glamorous memories preserved by the media like those family albums that record the treasures of a belle epoque.

Beside each smiling snapshot on the terrace of St. Moritz, perhaps, there should also be a photograph of a SAVAK torture chamber and one of its victims, just as a reminder of the inhuman price the industrial world has been seemingly ready to pay to satisfy its need — or greed — for oil. — (OFNS)



China wives block the revolution

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON —

Ungrateful children, illicit love, and domineering wives, characteristic aspects of 'feudal China', continue to beset the People's Republic. At the highest levels of the Party and in local branches, 'Socialist Ethics' are being targeted on 'wife-phobia', crazed lovers and suicidal parents.

Some solutions are Confucian, some are revolutionary. A recent *People's Daily* headlined a feature: 'Men must not become 'cadres ruled by their wives''. The immediate example involved a senior Party official who was approached by two family heads requesting more spacious living quarters. One family consisted of three members, the other of nine. Each was crammed into two rooms. The smaller family ultimately received the larger space.

Both families had appealed to the cadre's wife, who chose the less deserving. Forever 'poking her nose into her husband's official duties', she overrode his objections, thereby earning for her spouse the local nickname 'cadre ruled by his wife', the paper said.

Such henpecked officials are not rare among cadres, the *People's Daily* comments. Some officials, it appears, employ their wives to run their offices. The paper hurries to insist 'this does not mean that women comrades are not as capable as men,' in the same duties, but stresses that such

dependence on wives results in damaged democratic centralism, or Party control.

Naturally, the report says, 'the wives should attend to household affairs and her views on this should be respected.' But her husband must never forget that he is first a Party cadre.

This directive follows by only a few weeks a similar one drawing attention to the children of ranking cadres who gossip publicly about Party secrets they hear at home. In the case of wives, the paper raises the spectre of husbands climbing to power with the aid of their wives' families, a reference perhaps to the once-humble Chiang Kai-shek, whose marriage to the stratospheric Soong family shot him to the heights of Chinese politics.

In Shandong province, however, the Party is certain it is the family which is in danger. An elderly couple, after years of begging to make ends meet, and in despair at the coldness of their children, hanged themselves, the historic Chinese gesture of humiliation.

Farther north, in Liaoning province, the vice-chairman of a county disciplinary committee has been found guilty of preventing a marriage, beating up the prospective husband, and driving the woman to madness.

Liu Huanxin was serving as the Party secretary of a commune when the young people couple under his control fell in love. On the grounds that the man's father was a counter-revolutionary, Liu took advantage of the Gang's misrule, the current report asserts, separated the couple, and gave away their illegitimate baby. When he discovered the lovers had fled to Peking to appeal, Liu forced them to return at gunpoint. He personally thrashed the man; the woman went mad.

None the less, when the Gang fell, Liu Huanxin was promoted. The local radio demanded: 'How could this happen? How could (he) survive all these upheavals, rise step by step, and remain at large so long?'

The answer is simple: Liu had an important relative. In the end, however, both men were punished, and Liu lost his Party posts, a breathtaking blow in China, where not only prestige but privilege come with Party membership.

All three cases demonstrate the magnitude of the Party's task in governing the country few visitors see, much less imagine, in which tradition and revolution will continue to collide long past the Year 2000, when China is scheduled to become 'modern.' (OFNS)

'FORGIVE AND FORGET'

Douglas Hurd's visit to the Kingdom provides a visible sign of British attempts to improve the strain in relations with Saudi Arabia that has existed for several months.

His talks with Prince Saud Al-Faisal may herald the restoration of full diplomatic relations, which were strongly affected by the April British television broadcast of *Death of a Princess*. The Saudi Arabian government regarded the broadcast as a slap at both Islam and the royal family.

British protests that little could be done to halt the broadcast without interfering with traditional rights of freedom of speech and expression seemed weak compared to the efforts of other democratic governments facing the same situation.

Economically-troubled Britain needs Saudi Arabia's friendship, since the Kingdom is the richest Arab country and one of the most influential Islamic nations in the Middle East area. And it is inevitable that Saudi Arabia will heed Lord Carrington's apologetic plea to forgive and forget. The advantages of friendship and close cooperation are obvious to both countries.

Saudi Arabia cannot ignore the friendship of a European Economic Community (EEC) member that seems to be constantly charting a more independent course than its previous close alliance with the pro-Israeli American position. Britain has called for a just solution to the Middle East problems by taking into consideration the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Saudi Arabia has much to gain by encouraging Britain to examine Middle East problems impartially at this critical stage in the history of Jerusalem, Israel and the occupied Arab territories. King Khaled's June visit to West Germany shows the Kingdom's desire to bring European influence to bear in the Middle East. Many political observers believe that only strong pressure from America kept the mid-June EEC conference from declaring itself firmly in favor of Palestinian self-determination.

British backing for a more reasonable approach to the Palestinian question will be welcomed by Saudi Arabia. The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been a decided improvement over the pro-Zionist policies of past prime ministers, most notably Harold Wilson — who considered Zionism a liberation movement even though it stole a land from other people and left them homeless.

Saudi Arabia has driven home its message to the British and to any other government that chooses to ignore the values of Islam and the Kingdom's economic and political influence. Britain, like Lord Carrington, seems to regret the showing of *Death of a Princess*, and the time now may be right for a resurrection of past close relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia.

Working — Swedish style

By Chris Mosey

STOCKHOLM —

Sweden's jobless total of 70,100 out of a population of 8.5 million is low by most Western standards but it is kept that way only by State intervention. The question facing the nation in the 1980s is how long it can continue to foot the bill for the luxury of a low rate of unemployment.

The philosophy behind Sweden's unemployment policy is a legacy from the 42 years of Social Democratic rule. But it is one that has been carried on — and in many ways been extended — by the non-socialist governments that have ruled since 1976.

By the mid-1970s 100,000 jobs had disappeared from the industrial sector. Roughly every tenth job in industry was axed because of recurring oil crises

and the ravages of inflation.

But State intervention and an increase in public sector employment stopped the full effects of this hitting the nation's working population of 4.2 million.

Companies are given subsidies to train employees when there are too few jobs to go round, construction projects are started earlier and aid is provided in the form of public procurement orders.

There are also funds which permit a company to gain tax advantages by allocating up to 40 per cent of pre-tax profits in any one year to a fund. This can be used only when the Government gives the go-ahead. Many of these funds have been employed to enable companies to maintain full employment.

Under a temporary scheme introduced in 1978,

companies which hired people for new jobs earlier than originally planned received new recruitment grants.

These allowed companies which increased their total number of employees to receive between \$800 and \$2,400 for each new worker.

Companies which provide training for their employees rather than sacking them receive grants of \$11 per participating employee for a maximum of 960 hours per person. Relief jobs in the public sector accounted during the winter of 1979 for more than 60,000 people, nearly 1.5 per cent of the Swedish labour force.

But cutbacks in this type of work were made earlier this year when school-leavers were excluded. Teenagers were offered increased incentives to stay on at school instead. (OFNS)

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Al Jazirah and *Al Bilad* led Sunday with a report on the submission of a draft resolution to the U.N. General Assembly by twenty-six non-aligned nations and East Germany, Hungary and the Ukraine, asking Israel to begin withdrawal from the occupied territories Nov. 15. *Okaz* and *Al Nadwa* played as their lead story Moroccan King Hassan's call to President Sadat to take a firm stand on the planned Israeli annexation of Jerusalem. *Al Medina* led with a story on Afghanistan.

Al Nadwa (The Forum) frontpaged executive measures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water to prevent water pollution. In a page one story, *Okaz* (The Market off) reported a Lebanese radio broadcast that said France would try to settle the Lebanese crisis in collaboration with its European allies and Pope John Paul II.

Newspapers frontpaged Saturday's laying of the foundation-stone of a charitable hospital in Riyadh by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman. Venezuela's decision to move its embassy to Jerusalem was given page one prominence in *Al Medina* (The City), which also reported that the Saudi Arabian Administrative Reform Board held a meeting in Taif Saturday to discuss the reorganization of the Specialist Hospital. *Al Jazirah* (The Island) reported on its front page that the Arab Space Communications Organization, an offshoot of the Arab League, has invited tenders for the manufacture of the first Arab space satellite to be used for

remote communications between the Arab states. The paper also gave front page play to a call by the leader of the Turkish Islamic National Salvation Party to cut off Turkey's diplomatic ties with Israel because of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem.

The Palestine and Jerusalem issues were main editorial topics. They showed concern about the woeful conditions of Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons and condemned the Israeli policy of repression in the occupied territories. Some editorials dealt with the Lebanese situation and its repercussions in the Arab world.

Commenting on the Egyptian concessions to Israel, *Al Riyadh* (The Garden) said that Egypt's decision to continue negotiations following Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem gives Israel further strength to go ahead with the holy city's Judaization before the negotiations are resumed in August. The paper predicted that the referendum then would be 100 per cent in favor of Israel, as it will have deported the rest of the Arabs from the occupied city by then. The paper described the Egyptian concession as an open door to Israel to move its embassies to Jerusalem as soon as possible and also to erect new settlements around the city.

Dwelling on the repressive Israeli measures inside the occupied lands, *Al Bilad* (The Country) noted that this is the only method the enemy has to deal with the Arab inhabitants. It urged the Arabs

to make "a quick move" to acquaint the free world with events now taking place in Palestine. The paper said the Arab conscience must convey the tragedy of the Palestinian Arabs to the world.

Dealing with the U.N. General Assembly debate on the issue of Palestine, *Okaz* noted that the U.S. stance at the U.N. still revolved in a vicious circle: Zionist pressure does not allow it to act on its own.

The paper warned against Israeli moves and the attitudes of those who are making attempts to make peace in the Middle East in their own way. It described as "irrational" world support for Palestinian rights and the silence concerning the Zionist plots now being implemented in the occupied territories. It also criticized the "duplicitous" in the stances of West Europe and long silence of the Soviet Union and its allies.

Al Medina commented on the situation in Lebanon. It warned that "new plots" now being hatched in Lebanon were primarily directed against Arabs. The paper alerted Arabs about the attempts now being made to create a second Israel in Lebanon. It urged them to do everything possible to stop the division of Lebanon. In the past three decades, the Arabs have suffered at political, economic, and social levels; therefore, they must now be ready to stop the establishment of any new racist minority state, which is full of venom against Arabs and Islam.



Toward a conciliation in Lebanon?

Al Jazirah

Eid Al-Fitr

Charity an important part of Ramadan

By Mahmud Abdullah

JEDDAH — Ramadan ends with the sighting of the new moon, which is the signal for the breaking of the fast, Eid Al-Fitr, to begin.

This holiday, one of the two festivals of the Muslim year, is celebrated on the first three days of Shawwal, the 10th Muslim month. Muslims greet one another with "Eid mubarak" meaning "happy Eid". During the last days of Ramadan, souks are crowded with stalls set up by merchants to sell a variety of candies, toys and novelties. Eid Al Fitr is the year's big occasion for the children, who traditionally receive new clothes, and special toys.

The night of the 29th of Ramadan represents perhaps the most beautiful and poignant moment in the Islamic year. Each Muslim's Ramadan worship concludes with a dua Khatm — Khatm Al-Quran — a prayer of supplication for ending the recitation of the Quran. The upraised arms and weeping eyes are outward signs of the deep spiritual meaning this prayer has for the worshipper, who prays for another Ramadan, for the sick and the distressed, for help and succor and for the unity and benefit of Muslims everywhere. It is a prayer of peace for mankind and the blessing of happiness for all.

Sadaqah Fitr: Eid Al-Fitr Charity
Fitr is breaking the fast, and Sadaqah Fitr is the charity given away at the conclusion of the fasting month of Ramadan. The fasting of Ramadan helps Muslims understand the feelings of the poor and hungry. The Prophet Muhammad decreed that a special charitable contribution — or Fitr — of wheat, barley and raisins be given to the poor during Ramadan. Many Muslims now substitute money for the wheat, barley or dates.

In Saudi Arabia, especially in Mecca, the traditional offerings are still given to the poor. During the last 10 days of Ramadan, merchants will place on sale the customary barley, raisins, wheat and dates.

The merchants are visited by the heads of households, who purchase gifts for the poor according to the number of people in a household.

Recipients of the gifts come from many Muslim countries. Sadaqah becomes obligatory on every Muslim who is alive at the

appearance of dawn on the Eid day. Thus, there is no Sadaqah on a person who dies before dawn or is deprived of wealth and is reduced to poverty before dawn. Sadaqah will be obligatory for a baby who is born before dawn during the night but not for a baby who is born afterwards. Sadaqah is also obligatory on a person who embraces Islam before dawn on the Eid day.

Though Sadaqah becomes obligatory at dawn on the Eid day, its purpose and spirit demand that the offering should be distributed among poor and needy people a few days earlier so as to enable them to make necessary arrangements for their food and clothing well in time for the celebration of Eid and congregational prayers. The Prophet Muhammad said:

"The Sadaqah of the person who gives it away before the Eid Prayer will be accepted by Allah as real Charity, but the Sadaqah of the one who delays it and pays afterwards will be treated as ordinary charity."



DATES: Gifts of wheat, barley, dates and raisins are among the traditional gifts to the poor during Ramadan. The month of fasting helps Muslims understand the problems of the poor and less fortunate.

In Jeddah souks

Garlic outlives 'stinking rose' nickname

By Shirley Chu Mitschke

JEDDAH — If you happen to be someone whose nostrils quiver with disgust at the mere mention of the word garlic, it's about time to discover why garlic is so popular among the various nationalities of Jeddah.

Garlic isn't much to look at: just an ordinary cluster of a dozen or so white-skinned bulbs. But as you get closer to garlic, it's easy to see why the ancient Greeks named it the "stinking rose." Taking a deep whiff, or even a small bite can help you realize that garlic can be more effective than a snapping watchdog at keeping away strangers.

So if garlic is that powerful it may be hard to understand why Egyptians or Yemenis sometimes buy large sacks or boxes of it at Jeddah's vegetable souks. The answer is at least partly cultural: Egyptians have valued garlic as an excellent source of body energy since the time of the Pharaohs. Workers building the great pyramid of King Cheops went on strike when the king failed to feed them garlic.

Since that time, Egyptians have continued their belief that what is good for the pharaohs is good for just about everyone else as well. The contents of King Tutankhamun's golden tomb included six garlic bulbs, indicating the apparent indispensability of garlic, even to the dead. It's not known whether the bulbs were placed in the tomb because of the now-common belief that the smell of garlic is strong enough to wake the dead.

Shoppers who may have seen industrious Yemenis moving heavy loads in the city's souks often marvel at their physical strength. Along Jeddah's docks, Yemeni laborers handle large containers and packing cases with seeming ease. Perhaps one of their favorite Yemeni dishes, fresh garlic cloves and spring onions on bread, gives them extra stamina.

But garlic isn't just for Egyptians and Yemenis. In the Middle East, garlic is used in the popular dish, mulukhia, said to have been the favorite dish of the pharaohs. In Eritrea, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia or Egypt, mulukhia usually contains garlic.

Among Europeans, the Italians, French, Greeks, Spanish and Portuguese use garlic

more freely than the Northern Europeans.

French cooks are famous for their generosity with garlic in flavoring dishes from soups and sauces to the main dish. French restaurateur and author Marcel Boulestin, who was never without garlic in his kitchen, made the claim that "it is not an exaggeration to say that peace and happiness begin, geographically, where garlic is used in cooking."

Perhaps Boulestin was not thinking about the Roman Empire when he made his statement about garlic. But though the empire may have fallen in spite of the Romans' love for garlic, thousands of tourists still flock to Rome and all the Mediterranean countries to sample the excellent cuisine. Is it because of

garlic?

Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and many Southeast Asians are also enthusiastic buyers of garlic at Jeddah's vegetable souks. Chinese pharmacists have always recommended garlic as a sedative, but most Chinese also enjoy the culinary aspect of the bulb. Chinese cooks are less lavish with the garlic than their French and Italian counterparts. At best, the presence of garlic in Chinese cooking is barely detectable, yet the relevant dishes retain its flavor.

Those who find fresh garlic cloves too overwhelming can also buy garlic in capsule, liquid or powder form on the shelves of Jeddah's supermarkets and pharmacies.



BUYING GARLIC: Due to its prominent position in many Middle Eastern dishes, garlic sales are brisk at Jeddah souks. Especially popular among the ancient Egyptians, garlic was a favorite food of the pharaohs.

Cambodian Angkor monuments in danger

By Keyes Beech

SIEM REAP, Cambodia (LAT) — "No one comes here any more," the white-haired Cambodian waiter said as he served the cheese.

The cheese was the last course in a dreadful five-course French meal. The main course had been steak, plainly water buffalo meat.

What the waiter said was true. Nobody comes to Grand Hotel anymore except for an occasional journalist. The curtains are drawn on the dining room where American tourists dined only a decade ago.

The hotel corridors are dark and spooky. There is no running water, but there is electricity some of the time, and the air conditioner works. Naked children play in the driveway.

The Grand Hotel, yellow, French-colonial and 44 years old, is waiting for the tourists to return. It is likely to be a long wait.

Like the nearby ruins of Angkor, the hotel has become a relic of the past, for it existed only as a place for people to stay who came to look at Angkor, one of the architectural wonders of the world.

Time has not been kind to Angkor, the ancient capital that was built by Cambodian kings from the 9th to 13th centuries and was then swallowed up by the jungle. It was "discovered" by a French naturalist more than 100 years ago.

Since the war came to Cambodia in 1970, Angkor has suffered from neglect, vandal-

ism, thieves and the relentless attrition of a blazing tropical sun coupled with torrential rains. The jungle waits patiently to swallow up Angkor as it did once before.

Against all these elements, Keo Pich, 36, is waging a holding operation. An archeologist who is the curator of Angkor, Pich gets on his bicycle and pedals out to the ruins every day. Since he is equipped with nothing more than good intentions, there is not much he can do.

"I am a small man with a big job," Pich joked the other day. He is indeed a small man, barely 4 feet tall, and his title — Director of Information, Press and Culture and Curator of Angkor monuments — weight almost as much as he does.

More than 800 people, including restoration specialists, photographers, designers and a staff of guides, worked at Angkor before the war. Today there are only 50 — all unskilled laborers.

"The only thing we can really do is to keep the place clean," Pich said. "We need everything — cranes, pulleys, tools, experts. But we have nothing."

Siem Reap is headquarters for the Western Command of the Vietnamese occupation army, but Pich says the Vietnamese have done nothing to help him. And the government in Phnom Penh, installed by the Vietnamese, has more important matters on its hands than the preservation of Angkor.

Pich had hoped to get some help from the

United Nations, but that seems unlikely so long as the United Nations refuses to recognize the government in Phnom Penh.

The jungle has already reclaimed some of Angkor. Giant roots and vines have twisted around many of the stone blocks in the celebrated Bayon, the central temple of Angkor Thom, which represented Cambodian civilization at its peak.

"The Bayon is in a sad state," Pich said with a shrug. Communist soldiers, either Vietnamese or Khmer Rouge under the now-deposed premier Pol Pot, moved into Angkor in 1970, and some damage was inflicted as fighting raged around the ruins. Pich blames Pol Pot's soldiers for "inexplicable vandalism" — Buddha figures with arms, legs or heads missing.

Angkor's statuary has also suffered from a lively traffic in stolen Buddha heads and other artifacts, which bring a handsome price in Bangkok. If they can be smuggled out of Thailand, which has outlawed the export of any kind of Buddha figure, they bring a small fortune in Paris, London or New York.

Angkor Wat, the most famous of all the temples, is noted for its "gallery of a thousand Buddhas" as Pich points out, there are no longer 1,000 — only 15.

"Some were broken by the Pol Pot people out of hatred for Buddhism," Pich said, adding that others were sold to "neighboring countries," meaning Vietnam and Thailand.

TOYOTA NEWSFLASH

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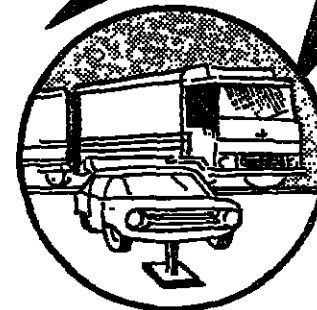
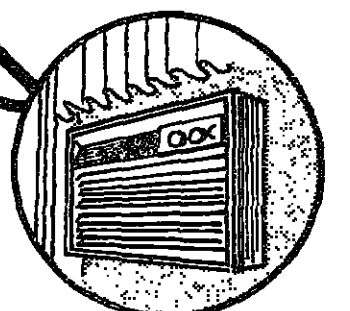
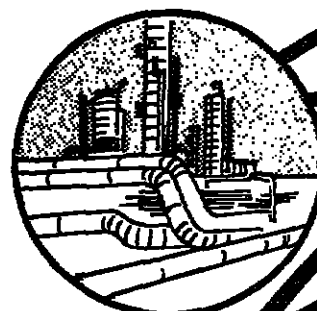
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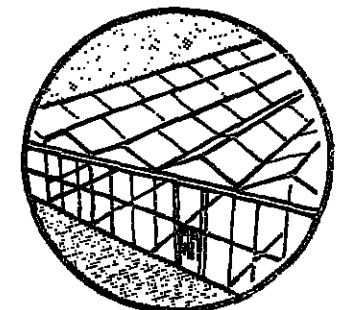
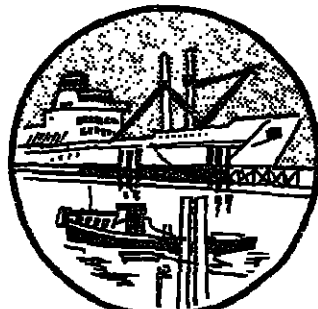
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Bethlehem Steel pleads guilty to bribery scheme

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Bethlehem Steel Corp. has pleaded guilty to an elaborate scheme in which it padded nearly \$2 million onto shipowners bills to raise bribe money to win lucrative repair contracts. The scheme operated over a five-year period and funneled part of the money through a phony Swiss corporation.

The giant shipbuilding corporation pleaded guilty to ten felony counts of a criminal information filed in U.S. District Court in New York. Although the Justice Department acknowledged that it does not intend to charge any officer, employee or agent of Bethlehem in connection with the investigation, the company itself could be liable for a \$518,000 fine.

Papers filed in court left open the possibility that those who accepted the bribes might be charged. From 1972 to 1976, the company paid shipowners' representatives more than \$400,000 in bribes to throw ship repair business to Bethlehem and to help get payments expedited. Bethlehem has ship-repair yards in Baltimore; Beaumont, Texas; Boston, Hoboken, N.J.; San Francisco and San Pedro, Calif.

Nothing in the papers filed in courts precludes possible prosecution of individuals who accepted the bribes. The Justice Department also held open the possibility of subsequent criminal prosecution of individuals if additional information arises. It also said it may prosecute anyone involved in the scheme for embezzlement or theft of funds from Bethlehem.

Some of the bribe money was raised by adding commissions for Offis Pour le Financement du Commerce et de l'Industrie S.A. (OFICI) of Clur, Switzerland, which purportedly acted as Bethlehem's ship-repair sales agent. The commissions, ranging from 1.5 per cent to 6.5 per cent were added into totals in invoices sent to shipowners.

Sometimes, apparently, companies unwittingly financed bribes involving their own ships, while other times the charges were added to other bills indiscriminately to raise money. The commission scheme raised \$1.7 million, of which \$1.5 million was left for the

bribery fund after the expenses of operations OFICI were deducted.

Another scheme, which operated out of the Baltimore shipyard, generated funds for bribes by submission of false invoices for materials never received and services never rendered, according to the criminal information filed in New York. The invoices were prepared, submitted and approved by Baltimore shipyard and accounting personnel.

In some cases bribes were paid directly to shipowner representatives. In others, the money was smuggled in to the United States, Colombia or Venezuela to be funneled to the bribed agent.

Bethlehem said that it had "accepted corporate responsibility" for the unlawful payments. The company also said that the conditions charged were terminated by Bethlehem in 1976, and that a "substantial amount of funds involved was recovered by Bethlehem at that time."

In January 1977, Bethlehem filed a relaxed civil action in Philadelphia against Clifford Wise and Thomas Lamoneca, two former employees in its New York ship-repair sales office, to recover money wrongfully obtained by them from Bethlehem, according to corporate spokesman Henry Vonspreckelsen.

Bethlehem's attorney, Peter Fleming, entered the corporation's guilty plea, waiving indictment. The 10-count criminal information charged conspiracy, violation of federal currency laws by smuggling \$115,000 into the U.S. from Switzerland, mail fraud and wire fraud in connection with the illegal payments.

The conspiracy was carried out by various unnamed employees in the company's ship-repairs division and by other unnamed conspirators. The information also alleged that the scheme involved illegal payments to representatives of two foreign navies, which Bethlehem's attorney said the company did not concede.

The plea was accepted by Judge Robert W. Sweet, who set sentencing for Aug. 25. Bethlehem said that, as part of its plea, the company agreed that a fine of \$200,000 "would not be inappropriate."

China, U.S. to sign pact

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (LAT) — China and the United States have agreed in principle on a long-sought bilateral textile and apparel trade pact that would bring some relief to the U.S. textile industry. Secretary of Commerce Philip M. Klutznick has announced.

Klutznick also told reporters that President Carter has approved rules that will help liberalize trade between the two nations. Klutznick said at a press conference that he could not elaborate on the comprehensive trade agreement until the two governments exchange formal documents next week.

However, the agreement, which was two years in the making, is expected to call for

U.S. import quotas on textiles and apparel products from China and for export restraint by the Chinese.

The United States has sought quotas to protect the domestic textile industry as well as other foreign suppliers to the U.S. market. In 1979, Chinese imports of textiles and wearing apparel to the United States amounted to \$197 million, compared to U.S. exports of such goods to China worth \$34 million.

To improve trade with China, Klutznick said, the president approved criteria for granting licenses to exporters who wish to sell their goods to that country. Exports to China, he said, now will be treated "more liberally than those to Russia."



GERMAN CLIMBER: A low center of gravity and flexible axles make this German all-purpose tractor can be safely used on hills and in ditches. Besides having a front loader shovel, the tractor can also be equipped to cut and load hay simultaneously.

Advice from Peter F. Drucker

Survival in the world market

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (LAT) — Peter F. Drucker, author, teacher and expert on management, was talking recently to a German union leader about changing the retirement age in German industry. But the union man had a question. "Tell me, Professor Drucker," he asked, "what will this do to our capacity to compete on the world market?"

A union leader who thinks about international trade before wages and benefits? Was this evidence of the fabled team spirit, or docility, of German labor unions? Not at all, says Drucker. The difference, Drucker explains, is that Americans traditionally do not think in terms of exports or a world market.

The United States has always been conscious of the expanding horizons of its continental economy. Even as recently as eight years ago, the total of our exports and imports was just under 9 per cent of our gross national product. It has now grown to 16 per cent and the psychological change has been even greater. Americans are extremely conscious these days of the need to import oil and to export grain or manufactured goods to pay for the oil. Americans get monthly bulletins on our trade deficit, and they hear continual wailing about their declining international competitiveness.

Don't be fainthearted, is Drucker's advice. "If you looked at where the future of industrial development is, America is very strong." But America must not only think export, it must back entrepreneurial, new-technology industries, says Drucker, and refrain from subsidizing old-fashioned, labor-intensive methods in older industries. It's a new ballgame, and it is against countries whose people "take knowledge of international economy with their mother's milk," he says.

American business has caught on. This week before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Semiconductor Industries

Association will make a bid for faster depreciation or tax credits on research expenditure in order to compete with Japanese rivals who enjoy just such fiscal benefits from their government.

Why is the U.S. electronics industry, whose technology is acknowledged to be leading the world and whose company sales and profits are growing at a fantastic 30 per cent annual rate, seeking government help? Because the competition is not just other companies anymore, says Thomas Hinkelman, executive director of the association. "Abuses of pure competition are occurring now at the sovereign national level rather than the company level. It's much more difficult to deal with."

In other words, nations now wage wars with industries instead of armies. And if it were up to Drucker, electronics is an industry he would aid before many others.

In the coming period of U.S. reindustrialization — the struggle to regain or maintain its competitiveness — Drucker's advice is to go with the knowledge-based industries and not to mistakenly try to save blue-collar, mass production employment.

If you insist on running assembly lines, you are doomed to fight a losing battle with the legions of low-cost labor coming even now from the villages of Michoacan into the factories of Monterrey, Mexico.

So what do you do instead? What do you, says Drucker, raise your productivity by running your productive processes with the aid of minicomputers and thereby turn your blue-collar machine operators into white-coated technicians. Far-fetched? Well, guess which large company knows right now that it will purchase more than half the market supply in 1981 of 8-kilobit programmable read-only-memory minicomputers. The answer is General Motors? Change is happening very fast, but it takes people a while to understand.

U.S. cattle 'out of groceries'

Drought ruining ranchers

LEMMON, S.D., July 27 (LAT) — Come on, boys," pleaded the auctioneer. "These cattle just ran out of groceries, otherwise they wouldn't be here. Now, you just put a little feed in 'em and you'll have some fine animals in a few days."

The buyers at the West River Livestock Market were not moved. The stock was lean and so were the bids. An electronic tote board above the sawdust-covered auction pen recorded the depressing terms of each sale. A 2-year-old bull that would have brought \$1,500 last fall went for \$600.

These are harsh times on the Dakota plains, where the worst drought since the Dust Bowl days had made it difficult for ranchers to feed and water their herds. Hay crops and pasture lands have been devastated. Watering holes have evaporated, leaving parched, cracked ground.

Many herds have been trucked, at considerable expense, to better rangeland in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. A few ranchers have imported cattle feed from as far away as Wisconsin. But a ton of hay costs more than double the \$40 price tag it had last year. Most cattlemen are selling their herds.

The Wagner Ranch near tiny Ralph, S.D., sent 40 head to the Lemmon auction. "Gotta sell 'em. Can't afford to feed 'em," explained Dean Wagner, 28, a third-generation rancher and farmer. He leaned back and shrugged. "We've had some good years, so we've got to expect a bad one once in a while."

The story is the same throughout the region — and much of the drought-stricken nation — and if there is a common prayer rising from all the little white churches that dot the prairie landscape around here, it is for a very white winter. With the rainy season

Bank of China recovers half million in assets

PEKING, July 27 (AFP) — Since the signing last year of an agreement on frozen Chinese assets in the United States, the Peking branch of the Bank of China has been able to recover nearly \$500,000 for its customers, the Peking Daily reported Saturday.

This is the first time the official Chinese press has revealed figures in the case. Until now it had merely reported difficulties in applying the agreement, particularly the problem of finding Chinese holders of American property.

The agreement signed in March last year during a visit to Peking by United States Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal provides for the unblocking of \$30 million worth of Chinese assets frozen in America since 1949 in exchange for a Chinese payment of \$80.5 million to indemnify the nationalization of American property in China.

The Peking daily recalled that the assets recovered in this way totaling \$496,000 between February 1 and June 30 this year by the Peking branch of the Bank of China belonged wholly to the regular holders.

gone, it looks like the snows of winter will be the next best hope for breaking the drought.

This drought began last winter when the customary blizzard season passed with barely measurable snow. That kept cattle and man alike more comfortable at the time, but it deprived the rangeland of moisture it would need to produce grass in the spring.

Then the spring wheat crop was stunted by the dry spring that followed. In some areas the plants grew no taller than blades of grass on a mown lawn.

Damage to crops and grazing land in North Dakota alone is estimated at \$180 million. Grass on grazing land in the South Dakota county that includes Ralph is estimated to be 90 per cent below normal, and crop damage is expected to exceed \$75 million. The full extent of damage will not be known until later this summer when the harvest totals come in.

"I remember the 'dirty 30s,'" Wagner shouted across the busy cab of a bouncing pickup truck touring his sickly fields. "And this is drier than 1936." That was the Dust Bowl year, but in many of the Western counties of the Dakotas the rainfall figures for 1980 are 10 per cent to 30 per cent lower than in 1936. Better crop management and soil conservation efforts, however, make chances of a modern Dust Bowl remote.

Taipei oil imports rise to \$1.59b

JEDDAH, July 27 (CNA) — Republic of China oil imports totaled \$1.955 billion during the first half of this year, an increase of \$1.064 billion or 119 per cent over the same period of last year, according to a Republic of China press release.

In June oil imports were worth \$353 million, compared to \$140 million recorded in the same month of 1979. Imports of refined oil products amounted to \$307 million during the period, up 175 per cent from \$111 million in the same period of last year, the statistics showed.

It is expected that imports of crude and refined oil products for this year will amount to \$5.5 billion. Last year Taipei imported \$2.44 billion worth of crude and refined oil products.

Guinea Bissau oil hunt

BISSAU, July 27 (AFP) — Guinea Bissau will begin drilling for oil at the end of 1981, the director of this west African republic's oil and mining company has said here.

The Portuguese company Atlantic Resources had been given the job of preparing a draft project to be presented to the government. Official sources said potentially rich oil deposits lay off the country's Atlantic coast. Part of this zone is however disputed by neighbouring Senegal and Guinea.

Companies in Portugal, Spain, France and the United States have been contacted in connection with a survey of the deposit.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of the Interior	Maintenance of telephone exchange		20	Sept. 23
Directorate of Civil Aviation, Jeddah	Supply of fire-fighting and rescue equipment		100	Aug. 17
Directorate of Medina	Fencing of graveyards in Medina and outskirts	8/1400		Aug. 2
" " "	Supply of two vehicles fitted with electric ladders	6	1500	July 29
" " "	Supply of tools for vehicles	7	50	July 29
" " "	Servicing of vehicles	8	50	Aug. 2
" " "	Supply of fuel	9	30	Aug. 2
" " "		10	30	Aug. 2

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PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 27TH JULY, 1980 — 15TH RAMADHAN 1400

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

	Cargo	Date
4	Mistral Universal	Star
5	Ragni Berg	O.C.E.
7	Union Yenbo	O.C.E.
8	Maldives Promoter	O. Trade
12	Barge 328-2	Gulf
13	Phoenix	Orri
14	Lantao Island	Alatas
16	Amado	A.E.T.
18	Zeus — 1	Rolaco
20	Ellion Hope	Algosabi
21	Songkila	Barber
22	New Dragon	Ori
23	Meraui	A.E.T.
24	Mare Italiano	M.E.S.A.
25	G.I.N.A.	Red Sea
26	Jagat Priya	Alpha
27	Mount Caribbean	Barnadodah
28	Brunella	Red Sea
29	Novi T	O.C.E.
30	White Nile	A.E.T.
31	A.L.M.A.	Kanoo
38	Sunny Reefer	Al Hawi
39	Toyota	O. Trade
41	BOIN	O.C.E.
Ro Ro 1	Mercantian exporter 2	Orri
Ro Ro 2	Bah Jah	H.S.S.C.

DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT.
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 15-9-1400/27-7-1980 — CHARGES PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGINGS:

	Cargo	Date
3	Kao Mu	Gosaibi
5	Mino Challenger	Gen/Conts
9	Mahachicki	Kanoo
11	San Stefano	S.E.A.
12	Jiffar	Star Navi
15	Ibn Bassam	Kanoo
21	Blue Pine (DB)	Alireza
23	Briber	Kanoo
24	Mosconica	Kanoo
26	Glauchau	U.E.P.
30	Ergina — 1	Gosaibi
32	Ibn Al Roomi	Kanoo
34	Philippines Rosal	A.E.T.
36	Pasara Flau	S.M.C.

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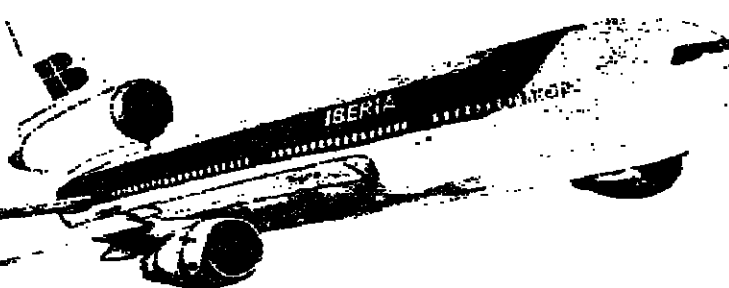
NAME:

THEVENOT SERGE
NICOLAS ALAIN
DAJON MICHEL
BENON HENRI
SAUTEREAU ANDRE
QUMENER ROBERT
SEGOND FRANCOIS
ROMAGNY SERGE
PALPACUER PIERRE

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